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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

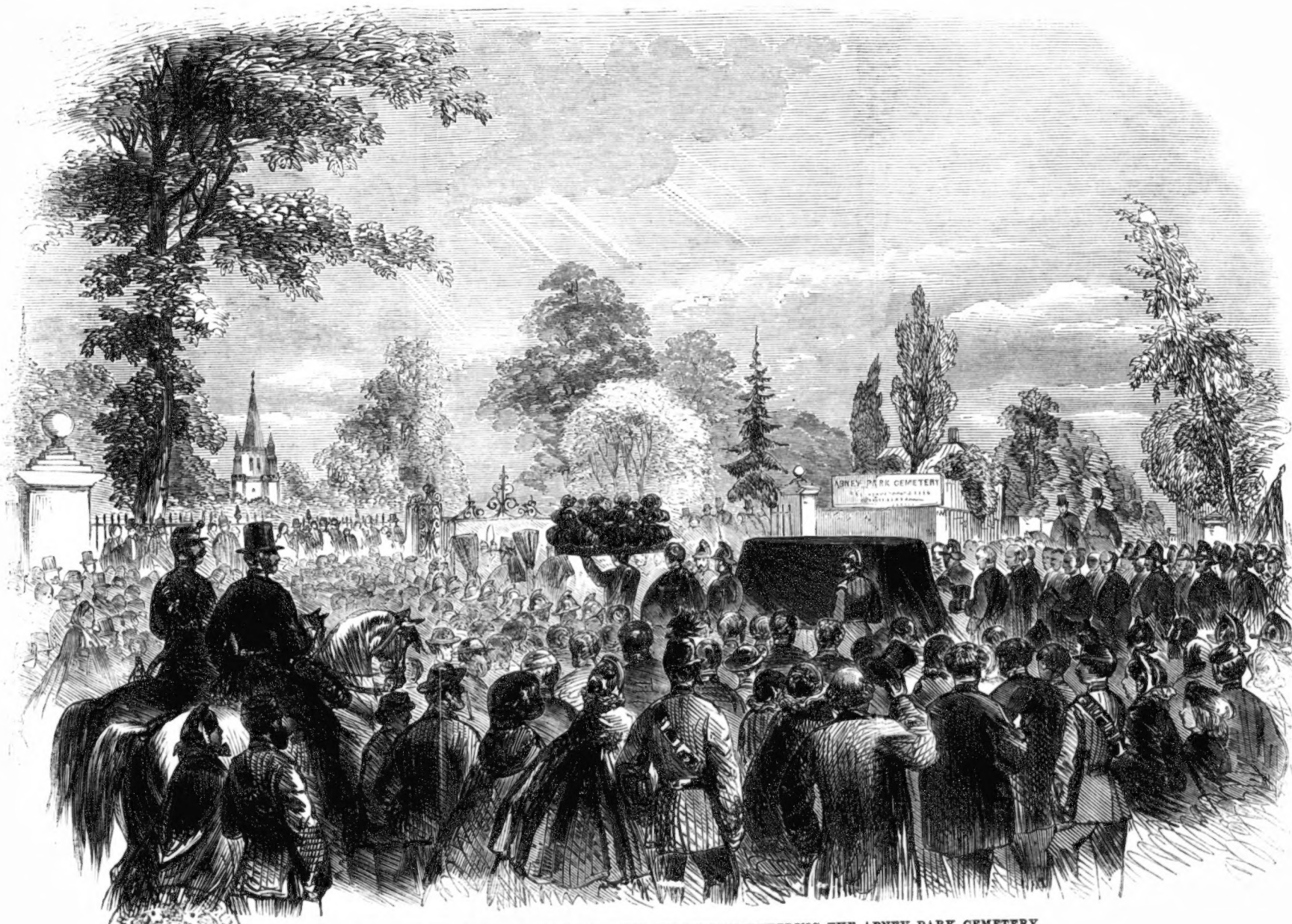
SURELY a judicial blindness has fallen upon the Emperor of Austria and his counsellors. Francis Joseph seems, as it were, determined to rush upon the doom that awaits him and his crumbling empire. Twice has he received a respite, and yet a third time he affronts the Nemesis whose province it is to punish Sovereigns who, false to their Royal word, make promises in adversity only to be broken at the first opportunity. After again solemnly undertaking, in the presence of the whole civilised world, to restore to his Hungarian subjects the free and unfettered enjoyment of their ancient and hereditary rights and privileges, he now deliberately forbids them to make use of his own concessions. He refuses to accept the Address drawn up and signed by the constitutional representatives of the Hungarian people, and permits the President of the Diet to return to Pesh burning under a sense of shame and insult. Nor is Francis Joseph alone in his folly. The same incapacity to understand the signs of the times, the same inability to decipher the handwriting on the walls, characterises the Emperor and the great Princes of his empire. Words of defiance and menace have gone forth from the High Council of magnates, whence might rather have been expected words of wisdom and conciliation. Any attempt to restrict the Imperial prerogatives—especially the favourite prerogative of wilful perjury—is to be resisted by the combined force of the Austrian dominions. In other words, Count Clam-Gallas and his fellows are so well pleased with the gilt fetters that enshrine them, that they are disposed to rivet shackles of iron on the limbs of those who prefer freedom to Court preferment, and honesty to adulation. But who is this Count that he should pledge his compeers to employ the undivided power of the empire for the suppression of constitutional liberty, derived from free-born ancestors and confirmed by the oath of his Emperor? Will the great Lords of Hungary lend themselves to the abasement of their own countrymen? Will the great chiefs of the Maygars sacrifice their own honour and influence, as well as the ancient privileges of their race, to gain the favour of a Ruler who is ever most false when he seems most fair? This is scarcely probable. The Hungarians, when again they assert their independence, will act in union amongst themselves, postponing to a distant future their

personal jealousies and dissensions. Co-operating in strict harmony, they will certainly test to the utmost the cohesive power of the Austrian empire; and they know that they can rely not only on the moral support afforded by the sympathies of all generous nations, but on the absolute and active co-operation of the recently-emancipated Italians. The speech delivered on Monday last by Baron Ricasoli, in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, was strangely and ominously significant. The acquisition of Rome as the capital of Italy, he admitted, could only be obtained through the assent of France; but with regard to Venice an opportunity alone was awaited. The unity and completion of the Italian kingdom was the task accepted by the Government, and one they were resolutely bent on accomplishing. Venice must be freed from the Austrian yoke, but the moment for action had not yet arrived. At the proper hour the legions of Italy would cross the Mincio, force their way into the Quadrilateral, and drive the foreigner across the Alps. The opportunity will not, in truth, long be wanting if Francis Joseph persist in following the evil advice of his present counsellors and the promptings of his own wayward, wilful, obstinate disposition.

The mantle of Kosciusko has fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. John Pope Hennessy. The honourable and learned member for King's County has constituted himself champion of the Poles and restorer of the kingdom of Poland. Even should he prove unable to emancipate that chivalrous people from the domination of Russia, he will at least have the satisfaction of reflecting that it was through no fault on his part that the House of Commons was not liberated from its arduous labours on Tuesday evening. Another Tuesday count-out was threatened, and very narrowly escaped, the result of which would have been a loss to the country of the fruits of Mr. Hennessy's historical researches. It is not quite clear, however, by what process of ratiocination that gentleman reconciles his advocacy of the right of rebellion on the part of the Poles with his denial of the same right to the people of Central and Southern Italy. No sort of justification, indeed, can be pleaded in favour of the original partition of Poland any more than for the conquest of Wales by England, or the annexation of a part of Flanders by France; but, the fact being accomplished, and no practicable means of setting it aside being at

hand, it is surely wise to accept with a good grace what cannot be avoided. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not for a moment wish to make light of the sufferings of Poland, or to say a single word in extenuation of the harsh policy adopted by the Russian Czars. From the first, Poland has been hardly and even cruelly dealt with; but is it likely that milder measures will be introduced because a loquacious member of the British Parliament thinks proper to rise in his place, and through his unmusical eloquence disperse his brother representatives? The present Emperor is clearly desirous to ameliorate the condition of his subjects, in whatever part of his vast dominions they may chance to reside. But it is scarcely fair to expect that he should bestow upon the refractory and turbulent Poles a larger share of freedom than is enjoyed by the genuine Russians. It may, of course, be urged that the Poles were accustomed in the olden time to exercise a certain sort of franchise. This is unquestionably true; but never was a people less free. There were but two classes in the State—the oligarchical aristocracy, and the plebs. The latter are now for the first time being educated to the discharge of higher duties than the mere tillage of the earth; but they are still profoundly ignorant of the true nature of political and social relations. There is nowhere a ruder peasantry than that of Poland. What, then, becomes of the boasted patriotism of the upper classes, when we find that all that they so clamorously demand is the restitution of their own selfish privileges, and the power of domineering at will over their miserable peasants? We may be convinced in our own mind that it would be for the ultimate benefit of Russia to reconstitute the kingdom of Poland as it was before the partition; but it is at least equally certain that that desirable consummation will never be attained by the delivery of offensive speeches in the British House of Commons. Such great changes are the work of time, the only true redresser of wrongs, and, in the meanwhile, we must be content to allow public opinion to work its salutary effects on both the rulers and the ruled.

While the rest of the world is declaiming on the virtues of liberty, the Belgravian mothers are inditing homilies against its vices. They have daughters to marry; but the market is overstocked, or it may be that aristocratic wives, like hair-powder and shoebuckles, have gone out of fashion. The raw



FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. JAMES BRAIDWOOD.—THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE ABNEY PARK CEMETERY.

material is still produced in abundance, still manufactured to suit almost every taste; but the demand has ceased. There is a "tightness" in the matrimonial market. Young ladies "of sorts" can be had for the asking; but the only "popping" now in vogue takes place on Wimbledon Common, or under the well known arms of the Lombardy merchants. There is ample choice, varying through all the shades of character, from the Tabernacle to Tattersall's, from Exeter Hall to Rotten-row, from confession to Cremorne; only there is no one to make the selection. How is this? Who is to blame? Whom shall we hang? There is no difficulty in finding a mate for "the finest girl in Bloomsbury;" why then, O mothers in Belgravia, for the idle vanity of keeping up appearances, will you permit "the pretty horsebreakers" to snatch the ring from your virtuous and accomplished but over-exacting *demoiselles à marier*?

THE FUNERAL OF MR. BRAIDWOOD.

THE funeral of Mr. Braidwood took place on Saturday. No event of the kind has excited so much general interest since the burial of the Duke of Wellington. It appeared from the crowd which assembled along the whole line of route to Abney Park Cemetery as if all London had turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to the lamented deceased. The procession, which was of a very imposing character, consisted of the London Rifle Brigade and the 7th Tower Hamlets; some 1500 policemen, including superintendents and inspectors; the firemen connected with the various brigades; and the hearse and mourning-coaches. Dr. Cumming conducted the religious services in the cemetery. The service at the grave was for a moment interrupted in a very startling manner by a person of unsound mind.

Mr. Carlyle writes to the *Times* as follows:—

There is a great deal of public sympathy, and of deeper sort than usual, awake at present on the subject of Inspector Braidwood. It is a beautiful emotion, and apparently a perfectly just one, and well bestowed. Judging by whatever light one gets, Braidwood seems to have been a man of singular worth in his department, and otherwise—such a servant as the public seldom has. Thoroughly skilled in his function, nobly valiant in it, and faithful to it—faithful to the death. In rude, modest form actually a kind of hero, who has perished in serving us!

Probably his sorrowing family is not left in wealthy circumstances. Most certainly it is pity when a generous emotion, in many men or in any man, has to die out futile, and leave no action behind it. The question, therefore, suggests itself—Should not there be a "Braidwood Testimonial," the proper parties undertaking it in a modest, serious manner, the public silently testifying (to such extent, at least) what worth its emotion has?

I venture to throw out this hint, and, if it be acted on, will, with great satisfaction, give my mite among other people; but must, for good reasons, say further, that this is all I can do in the matter (of which, indeed, I know nothing but what everybody knows, and a great deal less than every reader of the newspapers knows); and that, in particular, I cannot answer any letters on the subject, should such happen to be sent me.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A credit of nine millions, authorised by a late decree for naval purposes, is intended to defray the expenses of fitting out the reserve fleet, to enable it to put to sea immediately. The Government have determined on constructing a military harbour on the coast opposite to Alderney. An entrenched camp, capable of containing 40,000 men, is also to be constructed in the neighbourhood, so as to connect the new harbour with Brest and Cherbourg.

Count Arese, intrusted with a special mission from the Court of Turin to that of the Tuileries, arrived at Paris on Sunday, and was soon after summoned to attend the Emperor at Fontainebleau.

An Italian who was arrested at Marseilles on a charge of conspiracy against the Emperor's life has been examined, and is to be tried at Paris. Some important revelations with respect to Mazzinian movements are anticipated.

The trial of M. Mires at Paris has commenced, and by the time this sheet reaches the reader's hand will, probably, have terminated. The charges against him are very complicated. The trial has, however, lost the greater part of its interest in the eyes of the Parisians, as nothing has as yet been heard of the revelations against illustrious and distinguished persons said to be implicated in the affair, and it is doubted whether there is any such revelations to make.

An ordinance of the Juge d'Instruction has stopped the legal proceedings instituted against the Duke de Broglie and the printer of his work, entitled "Views on the Government of France." The copies seized by the police are to be restored to the Duke.

SPAIN.

A Republican insurrection has broken out in the province of Murcia. The number of insurgents does not appear to be considerable, and it appears that they are shut up in Loja. They have offered to surrender on condition of their lives being spared, but the authorities demand that they should surrender at discretion.

According to the *Correspondencia Autografa*, Spain has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco to declare Tetuan Spanish property, to fortify it, and to form a colony there.

PRUSSIA.

The Government of Prussia proposes that the coast of Germany should be fortified, and that eight or ten screw steam gun-boats should be built and well armed, to protect the cities on the coast from blockade by a Danish squadron. The States interested, with the exception of Hanover, have consented.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

At a Cabinet Council held on Saturday the Austrian Government came to the resolution not to accept the Address of the Hungarian Diet. This resolve was not adopted till after frequent deliberations. A Royal rescript was dispatched to the Hungarian Diet, in which the Address was pronounced to be disloyal, hostile to the rights of the Crown, and such as the Sovereign could not accept. The Diet was therefore called upon to alter both the form and the contents of the address.

The rescript was laid on the table of the Lower House at Pesth on Monday evening. The rescript was sealed, and loud cries arose from several benches, urging that it should be returned unopened; but the more moderate portion of the Assembly prevailed, and the letter was quietly read.

The rescript was read on Tuesday in the Upper House of the Council of the Empire, and was received with great enthusiasm. Count Clam-Gallas proposed that the House should declare that it considered any violation of the Imperial dignity and rights as an attack against the whole monarchy, and that the Government could not only reckon on the concurrence and devotion of the House, but also on the active co-operation of the whole empire. The proposal was received with cheers.

The Austrian Government continues to concentrate troops in Hungary.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Fresh popular demonstrations have taken place in the Saxony and Krasinski gardens of Warsaw. The Government has taken strong measures to prevent an outbreak. Much agitation prevails in Warsaw and the provinces. The Saxon and Krasinski gardens, in that city, have been suddenly transformed into a military camp. "In consequence of important news," an extraordinary council of

the high functionaries was held in the Governor's Palace at Warsaw a few days ago.

In Russia a money crisis becomes daily more imminent. Both gold and silver coin have disappeared from the market. Discount has risen to 9 per cent, even at which rate money is very scarce. The export trade is stagnant. A fresh issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of 6,000,000 roubles is announced.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The new Sultan is beginning his reign well. He has at once attacked the enormous evils and expenditure of the Imperial household by the introduction of several reforms, and the reduction of the civil list from seventy-five million to twelve million piasters. Five hundred palace servants have been dismissed. All the women in the harem who have no children are to be married, and those who have children to be suitably provided for. The debts of the household will be paid out of the Imperial purse.

The Ministry, with the exception of Riza Pacha, are maintained; all existing laws are confirmed; the equality of all subjects before the law is guaranteed; and the Ministry are recommended by the Sultan to introduce order and economy in the administration of the finances. Riza Pacha's accounts are to be looked into.

The Sultan has settled upon his nephew Mehemmed Murad Effendi, eldest son of his brother Abdul Medjid, the title of Pacha, with a suitable appanage. He has done the same for the other sons of his brother, two of whom, at their own request, enter the Military School at Constantinople.

His Excellency Vely Pacha, Ambassador of the Sublime Porte at Paris, has been accredited in the same quality to Madrid; and his Excellency Musurus Bey, Ambassador at London, has been accredited in the same quality to Brussels.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

DURING the discussion of the National Loan in the Italian Lower Chamber on Monday Baron Ricasoli delivered an address which possessed many points of great importance. He congratulated the House upon the fact that the relations of Italy with every European Power except Austria alone were of the most friendly and satisfactory kind. He disclaimed in the most distinct language any intention on the part of the Government to entertain any project for the cession of a foot of Italian soil, and declared that he knew of no such project. But he avowed that the policy of the Government did not merely contemplate the defence of the national territory, such as it actually is, but likewise its completion—its extension to its natural and legitimate boundaries. For Italy the possession of Rome as a capital he pronounced to be not merely a right, but, inasmuch as Rome is at present the centre of intrigue and conspiracy, an inexorable national necessity; but he repeated that the Government desired to reach Rome in accord with France, and to open to the Church a way of reform, "by giving her that liberty and independence which will invite her to regeneration." The opportunity which time is preparing, he predicted, would also lead them to Venice. The speech of Ricasoli was followed by loud and general applause. The bill for the national loan was then passed.

At the same sitting the Italian Chamber refused to recognise the urgency of taking into consideration a public petition for the recall of Mazzini into Italy.

The despatches between the Courts of Paris and Turin relative to the recognition by France of the King of Italy have been published. The despatch of the Emperor attaches no conditions to the recognition, but cedes it simply to the request and wish of the King. At the same time he renews his expressions of disapprobation of recent events and the past policy of the Sardinian Government, especially with respect to the aggression on the Papal States, and announces his intention of still occupying Rome with his forces. In reply, the despatch of the Sardinian Government, after acknowledging with gratitude the proof of the Emperor's sympathy in recognising the kingdom of Italy, expresses the hope that the progress which the cause of Italy daily makes in the public confidence will bring about by degrees and without collision the solution so ardently longed for by the Italians; and that as the wish of the Italian Government is to restore to Italy her glorious capital, but to take nothing away from the greatness of the Church or from the independence of the head of the Catholic religion, it is glad to hope that the Emperor will be able in good time to recall his troops, and that the French Government will not refuse its good offices in bringing the Court of Rome to accept an agreement which would be fertile in happy consequences for the future of religion as well as for the fate of Italy.

The Italian Parliament have had rather an animated discussion upon some items of the Budget, which has now, however, been voted. The proposal to extend the war scale of taxation to the southern provinces created a strong opposition and a stormy debate. There is some talk of further Bourbonist conspiracies having been discovered, and arrests and seizures of arms made. Some of the Turin papers say that the military command of the southern districts has been intrusted to the energetic hands of General Cialdini.

PLOT AGAINST GARIBALDI'S LIFE.

THE *Gazette* of Turin makes the very startling announcement that the Italian Government have discovered a plot against Garibaldi's life. They have notified the discovery to Garibaldi himself, and have intimated to him that measures have been taken for watching the entry to Caprea.

A letter from Paris says:—

The talk of the town is the discovery of the plot against Garibaldi, of which details are brought by the Italian papers. According to the popular belief the conspiracy is far more extensive than the Italian papers suppose, and recent events in Paris and Marseilles are pointed at as showing that not Garibaldi alone is marked out for the assassin's dagger. The Italian papers, of course, lay all this mysterious affair to the charge of Austria and the fallen Sovereigns—in France the accusation is directed against the clergy exclusively. As yet (adds the writer) the details proceed from a very untrustworthy source, and I should not be surprised that the whole story turned out a mere invention, like the recent fusillades and banditti hunts in the Neapolitan mountains.

The following are the details taken from the *Italie*:—

The rumour of an attempt on the life of General Garibaldi is founded on fact. We have letters before us proving the existence of a mysterious society, whose members are partisans of Austria, the Duke of Modena, and the clergy; it can command a large amount of money, and is under a strong reactionary direction. By this society four emissaries were sent to Genoa on two different days; they embarked at Genoa, with letters of introduction to the General, who is but too easy of access. If our information is correct, two of these emissaries belong to a religious order. Some of the members of the society having intimated its plans to certain persons who had insinuated themselves into their confidence, the plot was thus discovered, and due notice of it sent to Caprea and La Maddalena, where proper precautions have immediately been taken.

ENGLAND AND THE DANISH QUESTION.—Some of the foreign journals state that the English Government has made a proposal, through Lord Loftus, to Baron von Schlieffnit, having for its object the pacific settlement of the Danish question. The general character of the arrangement suggested is represented to be that Holstein should be separated from the main portion of the Danish Monarchy, and should have no other relations with the Crown of Denmark than those which result from the personal union, and that its contribution to the common expenses of the army, the fleet, &c., should be fixed at a moderate sum. For Schleswig the suggestion is that it should be incorporated with Denmark, but that the German inhabitants should have guarantees for the preservation of their nationality. M. von Schlieffnit has not yet given any answer to this proposal; but the general impression is that it will not be accepted by Prussia as a satisfactory basis of arrangement.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

THE intelligence from America represents the opposing troops as actively engaged in movements which must, before long, result in a general engagement, or the retreat of the Southerners from Virginia. General Scott was rapidly pushing forward his forces towards Manassas Junction, and the advance guard had reached Leesburg, the western terminus of the Manassas Railroad, after two skirmishes on the road. The New York journals report that the Southern troops were falling back from Manassas Junction and retreating on Richmond.

In Missouri General Lyon followed up the flight of the Secessionist Governor Jackson with such rapidity that he came up with him at Booneville, where an engagement ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Secessionist force under General Price, with the loss of 300 men, and the flight of Governor Jackson.

The Secessionist General Pillow had threatened to attack Cairo with 20,000 men on the 18th; but General Prentiss was quite ready to resist the attempt.

The United States' brig Perry had captured the Savannah. This is the first capture of a privateer. Some of the New York journals urge that the crew should be put to death as pirates. The *Herald* advocates a more lenient course for fear of retaliation.

A slave-ship has arrived in New York from Monrovia in charge of a prize crew. When captured she had 1000 negroes on board.

FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE.

THE reply of the Austrian Minister, Count de Reichberg, to the despatch of M. Thouvenel to the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, relative to their proposal of intervention in the affairs of Rome, has been published. The Count says:—

We hasten first of all to express the satisfaction with which we receive the assurance by M. Thouvenel that the Government of the Emperor of the French will not adhere to any combination incompatible with the respect it professes for the dignity and independence of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence of the French troops at Rome. This assurance, together with the fact that the sentiments inspired in the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria by the position of the Holy Father entirely harmonise with those which the French Government itself experiences, is of a nature calculated to calm the recent and lively apprehensions which the late manifestations of the Parliament of Turin had created in all Catholic countries. Austria and Spain made themselves the mouthpiece of those apprehensions; full of confidence in the intention of France, we desired, nevertheless, to be strengthened in the conviction that the Holy Father would not find his sad position become yet more painful, and that the Sovereign Pontiff would not be reduced to the cruel alternative of either quitting his capital or of sharing it with his spoilers. We wished, in short, to state once more that we were disposed to lend to France, when she desired it, our eager concurrence in preserving the independence of the Chief of the Church. Such was the object of our proceeding, and we believe that we can now congratulate ourselves upon having undertaken it. In fact, as long as the protection of France is, as at present, possessed by the Holy Father, the adversaries of the Holy See are condemned to powerlessness, and the Sovereign Pontiff can, together with all the faithful, wait with calmness and confidence the moment of the definitive solution of one of the gravest questions which has ever agitated the world. This definitive solution—need I repeat it?—can only consist, according to us, in the integral maintenance of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. . . . M. Thouvenel states that there exists, in his opinion, a strict connection between the regularisation of the facts which have very considerably modified the situation of the Peninsula and the solution to be given to the Roman question. I know not whether the word "regularisation" can be interpreted in the only sense which we can consent to give it—namely, in the sense of a return to the basis of the Treaty of Zurich, the only legitimate point of departure, according to our view, for the regularisation of the situation of the peninsula. With this reserve we willingly recognise the connection of which M. Thouvenel speaks, and we shall be always ready to view, under this double aspect, the question at issue.

I do not desire to be drawn into a deeper discussion of M. Thouvenel's note. As I told you at the commencement of this despatch, we feel sincere satisfaction in the tranquillising assurances given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Penetrated with this sentiment, we do not wish to scrutinise minutely the import of every expression. We clearly recognise, moreover, what a large part must be now left to unforeseen contingencies in all that relates to Italy, and what influence events may exercise as they develop themselves. This admitted, it would be difficult for Austria as well as for France to state with scrupulous exactness the course and the attitude to be maintained in reference to a situation which may become modified from one moment to another.

Let it suffice, then, for the present to proclaim, with M. Thouvenel, that the highest expediency concurs with the greatest social interests in requiring that the chief of the Church should maintain himself upon the throne occupied by his predecessors for so many centuries. We remit to France with confidence the care of making her opinion respected, and we are ready to second her with all our strength in securing the uncontested triumph of a principle which we regard as the basis of all social order.

A STEAMER DESCENDING NIAGARA FALLS.—A correspondent of the *Buffalo Courier* writes from Niagara Falls, under date of June 7:—"The monotony of life at Niagara Falls was broken to-day by an episode. It was rumoured that the little steamer *Maid of the Mist* was about to attempt an exploit. Report said that Mr. Buchanan had sold her to parties on Lake Ontario, to be delivered on that tranquil sheet of water, and that at least one individual in your city had a lien on her which would be seriously invalidated in case the *Maid* should succeed in finding anchorage at a British dock. It was said, moreover, that said individual was making quick time hitherward to prevent the abscquatulation of his property. But the idea that anything made of wood could outlive a voyage down these terrific rapids was regarded as absurd. The prospect of its being tried, however, drew at least three or four hundred people to the banks of the river. All day there had been a bustle of mysterious preparation on board the steamer. Hatches were being nailed down and everything made taut, but no satisfaction could be had by inquiring minds. A little past three she was cut loose from her moorings, about a quarter of a mile above the bridge, and steamed gallantly up towards the Falls. A murmur of disappointed expectation ran through the crowd when suddenly, as she reached a point about halfway up to the Falls, she turned with a graceful curve and headed downwards. There were on board her engineer, Robinson, famed for deeds of daring in these parts, and, I believe, three others. The *Maid* came down with the current, and hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless, just opposite her dock. It seemed as if the daughter of the spray were undecided. The moments were long before she made up her mind. In an instant, before a spectator could wink, the die was cast, and she puffed a farewell to her home under the cliffs. Another second, and she swung in the snowy grasp of the mighty river, speeding like an arrow down the stream. There was a rush of excited beholders for the bridge, and, looking up thence, it was a brave and thrilling sight to see her coming down and dipping like a water-fowl under the spray. Your readers know how Niagara looks just under and just below the bridge. The giant offspring of four lakes writhes there like a chained monster. The water, where it is not a mass of angry foam, seems as hard as iron, and wears a hue of sickly green, ominous, voracious, deadly. There is the force of an angry ocean pent between these narrow prison walls, as the water, tortured into foam, dashes down the staircase of rocks. No one thought she could live through it, but after the first moment of hesitation she leaped into the gorge as though Niagara had been her father. As she passed under the bridge the crowd rushed to the other side and trembled for the safety of the daring crew, for the critical point was yet to be reached. Again and again she shot overhead in foam, and again and again, as she all but disappeared, it was thought the river had claimed its own. But the *Maid* was native to the cataract, and bore a charmed life. With one blow of a seething breaker her smoke-stack was levelled with the deck, and then every body gave her up. At last she had run the terrible gauntlet, and emerged dripping and quivering upon the calm water of the whirlpool. That Charybdis was easy after the Scylla she had weathered. A wide sweep with the current, and she was lost to sight. She belongs to Ontario now, and her creditors may follow if they dare. The *Maid of the Mist* was built, almost in the spray of the cataract, about six years ago. The thousands who have stood with her under the sheet of Niagara will be pleased to hear of her elopement.

A GREAT FIRE OF FORMER DAYS.—Baker, in his "Chronicle," says that the greatest fire that ever happened in London, previous to that of 1666, was in the 20th of William I., or 1086, which had as its scene London-bridge, and commenced on the Southwark side, and consumed all the houses from the west to the east gate. By some accident the fire extended in such directions as to hem in the numerous crowds that were assembled to help the distressed, when the poor sufferers, to avoid the flames, threw themselves over the bridge into the barges and boats; but many of these sinking by people crowding into them, and others missing them, 3000 were drowned in the Thames.

IRELAND.

AN IRISH CAMP-MEETING.—A camp-meeting—that odd American institution, half prayer-meeting, half picnic—is the very last Yankee notion we should have expected to see in this country; and, of all parts of the old country, Ireland is the very last where these camp-meetings are necessary or trace of the soil. Our surprise is therefore considerable at seeing in the Irish papers an advertisement announcing an affair of the kind at Enniskillen. The advertisement, after a pious preamble we do not like to quote, says:—"It has been determined (D.V.) to hold a camp-meeting in this locality after the American style. . . . The ground selected for the purpose is a well-shaded grove, beautifully situated on the banks of Lough Erne." After offering this attraction of scenery the advertisement condescends to details:—"Arrangements have been made with the Dundalk, Enniskillen, and Londonderry Railway Company to take passengers to and from the meeting at greatly-reduced fares. A party of four or more persons can have return tickets from Dundalk or Derry to Enniskillen, as follows:—1st class, 6s.; 2nd class, 4s. 6d.; 3rd class, 3s.; and also from all the intermediate stations at very low rates. These tickets are to be issued on and after July 4 daily, and will be available for return any day by any train up to and including July 11. Individual passengers can have return tickets for the ordinary single fares available as above. All passengers returning from Enniskillen on tickets obtained at the cheap fares must have them stamped on the camp-ground. Three public services daily, to be conducted by several ministers who will be present on the occasion." This looks very like business. The "stars" expected to attend the meeting are also advertised:—"Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, of New York, are expected to attend and take part in the meetings; also the Rev. H. Graves, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, who has attended many camp-meetings in that country."

THE PROVINCES.

BLONDIN AND THE LION.—M. Blondin wheeled a lion cub over the rope at the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, last Saturday afternoon, a boisterous wind prevailing at the time. The *Daily Post* gives the following additional particulars:—"The lion, which is eighteen months old, and is called 'Tom Sayers,' after the renowned pugilist, was strapped in the barrow. Much curiosity was excited to see the animal. Scores of glasses were raised, and when the head of young Tom was observed, with his eyes wandering about, as if anxious to know what was to become of him, the clapping and cheering became very great. Having adjusted the barrow, Blondin began to move, apparently trembling with the weight of his load. A cry was uttered to the barrow, and as it was let out by his assistant it by some means or other got entangled after he had proceeded some thirty or forty feet. Blondin halted, and the gyroscope fell to the ground. The heart became sick at looking at him. People kept their breath, expecting every moment that the gymnast, with Tom Sayers and the barrow, would be precipitated into 'the city of Pekin,' or into the lake below. Instantly Blondin's resolution was taken. He evidently could not go on, and he began to move backward cautiously and slowly. Women were terrified as if they were witnessing an execution. A deep silence prevailed, which was only broken when Blondin landed safely on the platform. Again the barrow was adjusted, and Blondin moved on this time without a gyroscope. Gradually he reached the centre, and, after resting a short time, began to push his load up the incline. The wind seemed to impede him very much, and it was really frightful to see the barrow roll back occasionally a foot, as if he who guided it had not sufficient strength to push it on another inch."

THREE SOLDIERS DROWNED.—A fatal occurrence took place on Sunday at Scarborough, by which three soldiers (two corporals and a private) lost their lives. They went into the sea to bathe, when one of them was carried away by the current, which was so strong that he was unable to stem it, although he, as well as the two others, was a good swimmer. His comrades, hearing him cry out for help, returned to the shore, along which they ran to find a place where they might be able to reach him by swimming; but they not only failed to effect this but lost their own lives in the effort. They had, unfortunately, chosen a dangerous spot for bathing, as it is covered with rocks that cause a current which the strongest cannot always withstand. The men who thus perished belonged to the 58th Regiment.

VISIT OF MR. COBDEN TO THE WEST RIDING.—On Saturday a deputation waited upon Mr. Cobden, M.P., at Manchester, and presented to him a document very numerous and influentially signed, inviting him to a West Riding banquet or other demonstration to be held in Bradford, as an acknowledgment of his very valuable services in connection with the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. Mr. Cobden, we understand, received the deputation most courteously, and was much impressed on reading the document and the signatures attached. The result was that he accepted the invitation on these conditions—that, in consequence of his suffering from inflammation of the throat, and his medical adviser having warned him against the danger which public speaking might involve, at present, the fixing of the time for the banquet should be postponed for three months, at the end of which period he will again communicate with his friends in the West Riding.

FAIL OF A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—A railway tunnel is being formed about 200 yards below the ancient Hall of Haddon, in Derbyshire. Between three and four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon about seventeen men were at work in it, when the centres, upon which the stone arch had been formed, gave way, burying several of the workmen. Immediately steps were taken to extricate the poor fellows. This work was accomplished by six o'clock the same evening, but four of the men were dead when taken out, and the fifth lingered until next morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. A sixth man had his leg broken. The contractors had only just completed about twelve yards of the tunnel, about nine yards of which had fallen.

THE STRIKE.—Several large firms have joined the ranks of those who have adopted the system of payment by the hour. Among them may be mentioned Messrs. Rigby, of Bayswater; Messrs. Gammon, of Belvidere-road, Lambeth; Messrs. Dove, of Islington; Messrs. Smith, of Pimlico; Messrs. Wilson, of Suffolk-street, Southwark; Messrs. Brown and Robinson, of Worship-street, Finsbury; and Messrs. Bird, of Hammer-smith. The bricklayers, who with the masons have to a great extent held themselves aloof, have issued a manifesto, in which they state that their present position with the masons is a most critical one, and that if they do not now make a struggle for their rights they will lose them for ever. The reports received from the leading yards are conflicting. The masons state that they have nearly their full complement of men; while the masons and bricklayers say that the men are feeling increased dissatisfaction, and that considerable numbers are continually leaving the yards. In the face of these contradictory assertions it is hardly possible to form a correct judgment.

SIR JOHN SHELLEY.—The officers and a large number of the privates of the National Rifle Volunteers gave a banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday week to Sir John Shelley, in order to express their sympathy with him and their confidence in his honour and truthfulness. The chairman said that the entertainment had been improvised after a volunteer inspection, as it was felt that no time should be lost in expressing sympathy for the defendant in the recent police case, and contempt, indignation, and disgust for those who had instituted the prosecution. Sir John Shelley, in reply, remarked that in general when a man is accused of an offence he is allowed some opportunity of inquiry into the accusations brought against him, and of preparing for his defence. There is a summons or some document of the same kind sent him. It had not been so, however, in his case. When he came home on the day in question, at twelve o'clock, he had not the most remote idea of what impended. At five minutes past twelve he was told that an officer from Marlborough-street wanted to see him, and, as he is visible to all who call, the officer was shown in. He was in plain clothes. On being asked what the matter was, he said, "I am sorry to say, Sir John, that you are my prisoner. The whole proceeding is so outrageous, I would rather not say a word, but ask you to read the warrant." He read the warrant, and sent for his solicitor, who recommended an adjournment. But he could not think of delay, and resolved to defend himself at once, as an Englishman naturally would do under such circumstances. The letter which Mr. Train had sent him, and which came as he was about to oppose the tramway, he had not understood, and he supposed the insults spoken of to refer to that opposition. He did not wish the worst enemies he had in this world to know what it was to go through the suffering he had endured while this accusation was hanging over his head. With many hearty cheers for Sir John the meeting separated at a late hour.

LORD CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL.—The mortal remains of the late Lord Campbell were removed from Stratheden Lodge, Knightsbridge, yesterday week, and conveyed by railway to Hartridge, the late noble and learned Lord's seat in Roxburghshire, preparatory to interment. The funeral took place on Saturday, and was only remarkable for the unostentatious manner in which it was conducted. Not the slightest semblance of pomp was displayed such as is generally supposed to be attendant on the funeral of so dignified a personage. In compliance with the desire of the late Peer, his corpse was deposited beside that of his wife, Baroness Stratheden, in the family vault in Jedburgh Abbey. The solemn proceedings did not occupy more than half an hour. The chief mourners were Lord Stratheden, the Hon. Hallyburton Campbell, the Hon. Dudley Campbell, sons, and the Rev. Wm. Spranger White, son-in-law, of the deceased Lord.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—Although the *Moniteur* and other Paris journals assert that the health of the Pope has greatly improved, yet, according to private letters from Italy, his Holiness is in an alarming state, which view is participated in by the faculty of medicine in Paris, from a comparison of the symptoms exhibited by the disease under which the Head of the Church labours. On St. Peter's-day, it is said, the Pope publicly protested against the recognition of the Italian kingdom.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN DUBLIN.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Kingstown on Saturday evening at half past five. An immense assemblage thronged every place from which a view of his landing could be obtained. When the Connaught, which had been specially fitted up for the journey, came alongside the pier, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite went on board and warmly welcomed his Royal Highness. The Ajax man-of-war then gave a Royal salute simultaneously with the Pigeon House Fort, near Dublin. The people also cheered vehemently; and the reception generally was most enthusiastic. The Kingstown commissioners and the railway directors were introduced to the Prince in the saloon, where Mr. Chambers, justice of the peace and chairman of the commissioners, read an address, to which his Royal Highness read the following reply:—

Gentlemen, I most heartily thank you for the gratifying terms in which on your own behalf, and that of the inhabitants of Kingstown, you greet me on my arrival at your port, after a voyage performed with such ease and expedition in the admirable vessel considerably placed at my disposal by its enterprising proprietors; nor shall I fail to convey to the Queen your assurances of loyal attachment to her person and Government, and your emphatic acknowledgment of the blessings enjoyed under her rule. During former visits to Ireland, and particularly in the course of a tour made some years since through the country, I had considerable opportunities of witnessing the beauty of her scenery and of experiencing the warm-hearted kindness of her people, and these agreeable recollections tend greatly to enhance the pleasure with which I look forward to a more prolonged sojourn among you on the present occasion.

His Royal Highness did not seem at all the worse for the voyage, though the wind was contrary and the sea rough. He remained on deck nearly the whole time, partook of a hearty lunch in the ladies' cabin with Major-General Bruce and Colonel Keppel, and enjoyed himself very much on the passage, expressing to Captain Williams his entire satisfaction with all the arrangements on board.

Without any delay the Prince, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and their respective suites, entered the special train that awaited him, and proceeded to Dublin, where crowds lined the various streets through which the cortège had to pass. In every place the people manifested the same loyal feelings. Cheer after cheer arose along the route, and numbers ran after the carriages to secure a good look at his Royal Highness, who gracefully acknowledged the fervour of his reception.

On Sunday morning the Prince attended the Chapel Royal, where the Dean of Down preached. On Monday the Corporation presented his Royal Highness with an address in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. In his reply to this address the Prince said:—

Although, in compliance with my own wishes, public formalities were in a great measure dispensed with on the occasion of my landing, the enthusiastic welcome spontaneously tendered to me by the vast and important community which you represent was not only grateful to myself, but afforded the most unequivocal evidence of their affectionate devotion to the Queen, my mother, and to her family. That you should discern in me any promise of the virtues and exalted qualities which have so endeared her Majesty to her subjects is, I fear, due rather to your generous partiality than to my own deserts. But you may be assured, at least, that I am profoundly sensible of their inestimable value, and that to learn to imitate them is my earnest study and fondest desire. I come here, as I have visited other parts of the country, for the purpose of self-improvement, and specially on this occasion to profit by the great advantages which the plains of the Curragh present as a school for practical military instruction. My time will be chiefly occupied in this pursuit; but I am most anxious to acquire a more full acquaintance with the material and industrial resources of Ireland, and yield to no one in my sense of their importance and in earnest desire for their increase and development.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, which occupied only a few minutes, the Prince proceeded to the Art Exhibition in Kildare-street, accompanied, as before, by the Lord Lieutenant and suite. Dame-street, College-green, Nassau-street, Dawson-street, Molesworth-street, and Kildare-street, were thronged with spectators anxious to see the Prince. The enthusiasm was extraordinary.

His Royal Highness proceeded to the Curragh on Tuesday, where he is to remain some time studying the details of military science.

THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA IN FRANCE.—The Minister of State, Count Walewski, who holds supreme authority over the theatres in France, has written to the director of the Français, reminding him of the small share of attention paid to the works of the great old masters of the French drama at that truly national theatre. The following is an extract from his Excellency's letter:—"I see with regret that the great works of the old repertory enter but very rarely into the composition of the performances of the Théâtre Français, and I request you henceforth to give them the part which is due to them. In prescribing this measure it certainly is not my intention to keep new works away from the first French stage; I desire, on the contrary, that living authors should be sought for and received with all the consideration they merit. I am even willing that their pieces, when they enjoy a brilliant and legitimate success, should be exceptionally performed four times a week. Beyond that, and referring to the principles which have made the Théâtre Français a national institution, and obtained for it the protection and support of every succeeding Government, I consider its first duty is to bring forward frequently and with élan the chefs-d'œuvres of French literature. When speculation invades every theatre it belongs to the Français to consider its reputation before its interests. When contemporary literature appears to decline it is the part of the Théâtre Français to elevate it by the example of great writers interpreted by great artists."

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN HUNGARY.—The *Temerar Gazette* gives the following account of an incident connected with the forced collection of the taxes in Hungary:—"M. Webel, commissary of the financial guard, went last week to the residence of Baron Stojanowits, on his estate at Lazonas, to collect the taxes in arrears. The Baron refused to pay, especially as the commissary was not in uniform. A discussion arose between them; the Baron insulted M. Webel, who retorted in so high a tone that the Baron's son entered from an adjoining room and demanded to whom that insult was addressed. 'To your father, and you, too!' replied M. Webel. The Baron then proceeded to turn him out of the house, when M. Webel drew a pistol and fired at the son, wounding him slightly; he then threatened the father with another pistol. By order of the President of the financial direction of the district he was immediately arrested and removed in custody to Temesvar. A mixed commission of officers and representatives of the comitat has been appointed to make an inquiry into the facts of the case."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The question of the above trade was brought before Lord John Russell on Wednesday by an influential deputation. His Lordship, in reply, expressed himself somewhat favourable to the appointment of a Consul at Cape Palmas, an important post on the west coast of Africa. He eulogised the fidelity with which Brazil had fulfilled her engagements in regard to the slave trade, but condemned the bad faith of Spain. He admitted that there had been a great amount of Spanish intrigue at San Domingo, but said that the Dominicans had a right to choose what form of government they pleased.

"A GORILLA IN A CRICKET MATCH."—M. Du Chailu thinks it necessary to contradict a strange story to the above effect. He writes to the *Post*:—"My attention has been directed to the inclosed paragraph taken from the columns of *Bell's Life in London*, in which I am described as having taken part, in company with a gorilla, in some country match of cricket. I have already suffered so much, both before and since my arrival in England, from unfair and unfriendly criticism that I cannot permit such a statement as this, insignificant though it is, to go forth to the world uncontradicted. It is as untrue as it is ridiculous. I have never played a cricket game in my life, and the only instance I can quote of any of the Siamese tribe in exhibiting the smallest playful instinct is in the case of the kooloo kamba, the most intelligent of all the monkey races, who has been frequently known to offer to its offspring a coconut from which the milk had been previously extracted. I shall feel deeply obliged if you will give an early publicity to my denial of its assertions. I am, Sir, &c."

ANOTHER LOUIS XVII.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* publishes a letter from Zura (Dalmatia) announcing the death of another Louis XVII. in the following terms:—"A man, named Trévisan, a watchmaker by trade, died here yesterday at the age of seventy-four. When the cholera was raging at Zura, in 1836, this individual, apprehending an attack of the disease, confided a strange secret to a lady in whose house he lived, which, since his death, she has communicated to the authorities. This secret is that Trévisan was no other than Louis XVII.; that after escaping from the cruel hands of the cobbler Simon he went to London, thence to Scotland, and subsequently to Padua, where a married couple, named Trévisan, gave him a document stating that he was born in the year 1787, but the name of his parents are not mentioned in it. On his deathbed Trévisan made a similar statement to his physician. The authorities, in consequence of this information, caused a photographic portrait of the deceased to be taken, and it is said that an inquiry will be made as to the truth of the facts alleged."

THE COMET.

THERE is now visible in the heavens a comet of such extraordinary magnitude as to exceed that which made its appearance some three years ago. It first showed itself on Sunday evening, very distinctly, in spite of the strong twilight at that time prevailing. The nucleus was tolerably well defined, and apparently as large as a teacup; and there was the usual tail appendage, extending nearly thirty degrees in length. Its position was nearly north, a little towards the west.

This new visitor, which has taken even astronomers by surprise has been shining with great brilliancy every evening, clouds permitting. The reason why it was not observed before is that up to the 30th ult. its distance from the pole was such as to make it set together with the sun; whereas after that date it approached so near the pole that it could not set at all.

Mr. Hind, writing to the *Times* on Wednesday, says:—"The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun about one o'clock on the morning of June 10, in heliocentric longitude 244 deg. 35 min., being then separated from him by 76,000,000 miles. It crossed the plane of the earth's orbit from the south to the north side in longitude 279 deg. 1 min. on June 28, in a path inclined 85 deg. 58 min. to the ecliptic. The true orbital motion is direct."

"Its distance from the earth on Sunday evening was rather over 13,000,000 miles, and a little less than 15,000,000 at eleven o'clock last evening. It is therefore receding slowly from us as well as from the sun. The apparent length of the tail last night was 70 deg., corresponding to a true length of 16,000,000 miles. The nucleus, which is extremely brilliant, was about 400 miles in diameter."

"The comet has a very striking and interesting appearance in the telescope; but it would be difficult to describe it without the assistance of a diagram. It is certainly not the comet of Charles V. (1556), the return of which has been anticipated about this epoch."

THE REVENUE.

THE Revenue returns for the year and quarter ending June 30 have been published.

On the quarter there is a net increase of £1,570,000, an amount which is nearly that of the augmentation of the income tax, payment of which, as most of our readers know, has been lately exacted with increased severity.

In Customs there is a net increase on the quarter of £37,223, arising from corn, rum, brandy, and sugar, the receipts being diminished by a falling off on Geneva wine, and a few small articles. The Excise shows a net increase on the quarter of £57,000. A much larger increase than this is shown on spirits and new licenses; but, on the other hand, there is a diminution in the malt and hop duties, resulting from the deficient harvest last year, and the altered periods of collection. Stamps show an increase of £117,758, arising almost solely from legacy duties. In Land and Assessed Taxes there is an increase of £9000. The Post Office receipts show scarcely any variation; and those of the Crown Lands are also almost stationary. Under the head of Miscellaneous a diminution has taken place to the extent of about £2000, caused by the receipt in the corresponding period of last year of a portion of the Spanish Government debt, there being no corresponding item in the present quarter.

For the year there is in Customs a net decrease of £629,261, the diminution taking place on wine, brandy, currants, wood, and the numerous articles affected by the change of tariff. The decrease is lessened by an excess on corn, rum, and sugar.

In the Excise there is a reduction of £1,038,000, which is entirely owing to the very large decrease in the malt and hop duties, arising from the cause previously mentioned. The falling-off is limited by an increase on spirits, licenses, and paper. Stamps yield an increase of £314,000, attributable to the new penny stamps, and the legacy, fire insurance, and probate duties. Land and Assessed Taxes exhibit an apparent decrease of £101,000, in consequence of the transfer of game certificate duties to the Excise branch of the revenue. There would otherwise have been an increase of about £30,000, owing to the progress of the house duty. In the income tax there is, from the cause already adverted to, an augmentation to the extent of £2,520,000. The Post Office returns show a variation of £50,000 in favour of the revenue; and the Crown Lands also give a slight increase. There is a decrease under the head of Miscellaneous of £613,000, this result being ascribed to the receipt of the £500,000 from the Spanish Government last year, and not in the present year, and to a diminution in the proceeds of the sale of old military stores. The net increase in the revenue of the whole year is about 445,000.

MORMON EMIGRATION.—On Monday a party of Mormons, comprising several families (in all, eighty-two men, women, and children), under the charge of "Elder" Lingwood, left London by the North-Western Railway for Liverpool, there to embark with a number of the "brethren," collected from different districts, for Boston, United States, whence they will proceed by the northern route to Utah. The females in this party outnumbered the males in the proportion of three to two.

MUSIC AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition of 1862 have applied to MM. Anber, Meyerbeer, and Rossini for three new musical compositions destined to represent France, Germany, and Italy, to be performed at the opening of the exhibition. M. Rossini, who was requested to supply a triumphal march, sent the following reply to the secretary:—"I regret my inability to accept the honour proposed to me by Her Majesty's Commission for the Exhibition of 1862. If I still belonged to the musical world I should have made it a duty and a pleasure to prove, on this occasion, that I had not forgot the noble hospitality of England. Allow me to hope, sir, that you will be kind enough to communicate all my regret to your colleagues, with the assurance of my high consideration.—G. ROSSINI."

A NEW ARMSTRONG GUN.—An Armstrong 120-pounder gun, on a new arrangement, was on Tuesday landed on the wharf at Woolwich, from Shoeburyness, for the purpose of being tested at the proof-butt, preparatory to being issued for service, according to the usual regulations. In this gun the screw for closing the breech is superseded by a wedge, the series of small rifle grooves are dispensed with, and three large grooves on the shunt plan are substituted in their place. The gun was recently employed with success at Shoeburyness in demolishing the battery lined with iron, and 10 in. plates of iron, when a projectile was fired weighing 120 lb.

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.—The accounts from Beyrout, which come down to the 16th ult., state that the evacuation of Syria by the French troops commenced on May 30, and was completed on the 10th ult. The troops forming the expeditionary army amounted to 8400 men, who were embarked on board fourteen ships of war and transports, and the embarkation was effected in perfect order, and created no excitement among the populace. General Beaufort and his Staff, who, after the embarkation of the troops had been completed, remained at Beyrout waiting for a frigate to convey them to France, were expected to sail on the 17th in the Mogador, which had arrived shortly before. It is satisfactory to learn that down to the latest dates tranquillity continued to prevail in that part of Syria and in the Mountain.

THE WIMBLEDON VOLUNTEER MEETING.—It is announced that no corps under the establishment of a battalion, unless it belongs to an administrative brigade or battalion, will be allowed to take part in the Volunteer Field-day at Wimbledon on the 13th instant. The attendance of administrative brigades and battalions will not be sanctioned unless the field officer commanding in making his application certifies that his brigade or battalion will be represented by at least four companies. All applications from corps forming part of an administrative brigade or battalion are to be sent in to the field officer commanding.

MR. SPURGEON.—In the course of Divine service on Sunday morning at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, the rev. gentleman took the opportunity of informing his congregation that during the previous week he had been preaching to large multitudes at Swansea and Merthyr Tydvil, and that the excitement consequent upon large masses of people pressing upon him at the conclusion of his address to shake hands with him had produced a kind of "tremulous feeling" and serious indisposition. He stated that he had obtained the best medical advice, and that the flat was that unless he immediately desisted from all labour and exertion, except that attendant on the duties to be performed at his own chapel, he might not only lose his voice for ever, but be laid upon a bed of sickness. He has refused all engagements for the next few months.



THE LATE COUNT CAVOUR. — (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH BY M. MARVILLE.)

THE LAST PORTRAIT OF COUNT CAVOUR.

It would be unnecessary to recount the particulars of that great and patriotic life which has just passed away and left Italy to mourning and all the world to regret. In a recent Number we have given some slight biographical notice of Count Cavour, and all Europe has become familiar not only with the manner and motive of his life, but with the events which preceded and accompanied his death. We are glad to be able to present our readers with a Portrait which was taken not very long before his final appearance in public, and believe that all those who have so long regarded him as a true patriot as well as a great statesman will be glad to possess some such memorial.

BARON DE VAY, CHANCELLOR OF HUNGARY.

THE struggle for independence in Hungary is likely to be both difficult and protracted, the only hope of the people being still in the moderation and firmness exhibited by those of their leaders who have already given ample assurance both of their wisdom and their patriotism. While the Hungarians, however, utterly refused to acknowledge the right of the Austrian Council to impose laws upon them, the Government rejected all their protests and refused to accept any appeal in favour of their distinct nationality, although the Upper House of Representatives at Pesth called for the re-establishment of the Hungarian laws which were in existence prior to 1848, and ultimately objected to sending deputies to the Council of the Empire. It becomes difficult to follow the discussions which took place in these assemblies, but it may be said in a few words that the Hungarians were opposed to the Austrian Reichsrath, to the depriving their own people of the enjoyment of constitutional rights on account of their religion, to the policy which they believed would ultimately lead to a State bankruptcy, to the loss of any guarantees which they now possess of their constitutional independence, and to a Court Chancellery or Stadtholderate being substituted for the responsible Hungarian Ministry stipulated for by article 3 of the laws of 1848.

These objections of course include the following requirements:—The restoration of the territorial integrity of the country, the completion of the Diet, discussion of demands made on Hungary in a diplomatic manner, and to make the terms agreed on fundamental laws, the securing of the autonomy and independence of the country on the basis of the Constitution of 1848. The Hungarians unanimously protest against every (Austrian) rescript or ordinance which is not countersigned by an independent Hungarian Ministry; and the Diet is willing to discuss the question relative to the abdication (of King Ferdinand V.), the authentic documents connected with the same having been laid on the table of the two Houses. They wish to secure the "continuity" of



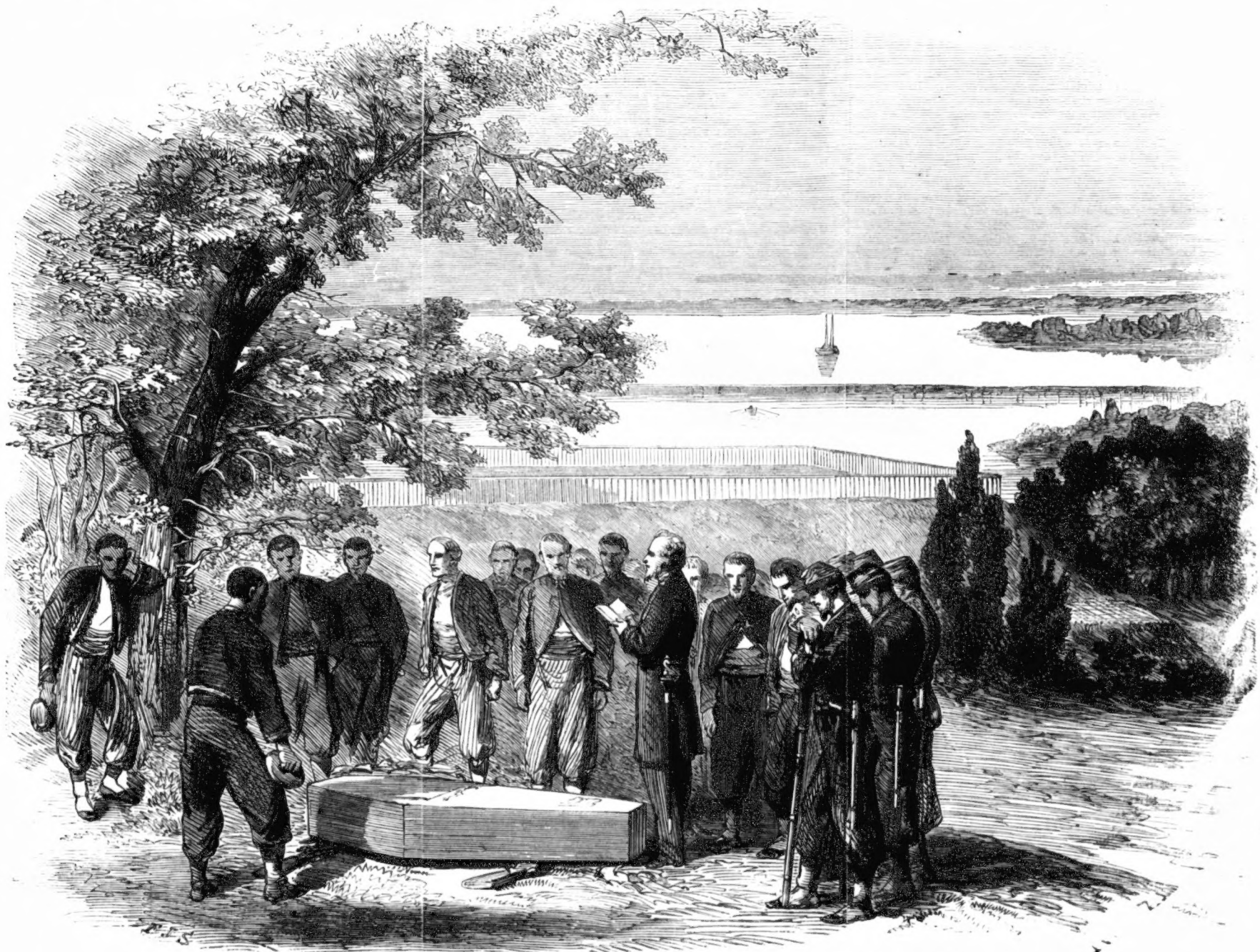
BARON DE VAY, CHANCELLOR OF HUNGARY.

their constitutional form of government, and to make its interruption impossible for the future; while they are of opinion that the requisite security must be sought and found in the inaugural diploma and coronation oath. The nation wishes the King to be the first Hungarian.

Amongst the names of those who have stood forward prominently in the struggle for nationality are Deak, Teleki, and De Vay, the last of whom (whose Portrait we publish this week) holds the high rank of Chancellor, and represented his nation at Vienna, where he spoke against the Constitution of the 26th of February. During the excitement consequent upon the death of the unhappy Teleki a report was spread of De Vay's illness; but, although this increased the public gloom for a time, it was found to be untrue. As it is, both he and his countrymen are holding with all their might to the purpose which they have set before them; and, although reports still reach us that the Austrian Government refuse to accept the reports and appeals of the Hungarian Diet, while 30,000 men are being gradually concentrated at Pesth, where certain movements are already taking place, it may be that their long patience and toil will be rewarded by increased liberty and more popular institutions for their country.

FUNERAL OF A NEW YORK ZOUAVE ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC.

IN General Beauregard's address, or rather proclamation, he assures the Southerners of his protection from the shocking outrages of the "Abolition hosts," and adjures them by every means in their power, "compatible with honourable warfare," to "drive back and expel the invaders from their land." It is in accordance with this injunction, perhaps, that the Secessionists have been making it a practice to assassinate the sentries of the Union outlying pickets, although it has not yet been recognised amongst civilised nations as being in accordance with "honourable" customs. Having contrived to discover the spot on which the sentry is posted, the assassin creeps upon his victim by taking advantage of every rustle of the trees, beneath whose shadow he hides himself, and when close upon the poor fellow, who is perhaps thinking of home and mother, or, it may be, wife and child, rush upon him and use the deadly bowie-knife or shoot him through the head, and escape before the alarm can bring discovery. Our Engraving is taken from a sketch made upon the spot, which represents the funeral of a man who thus met his death by some coward's hand; he was one of the New York Fire Zouaves, and only the comrades who consign him to the earth are there to mourn his untimely fate. The raised mound inclosed within the palings is the reservoir which supplies water to the town of Alexandria.



BURIAL OF ONE OF THE NEW YORK FIREMEN ZOUAVES ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, VIRGINIA.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 166.

A FACTION FIGHT.

On Friday the House of Commons met at twelve o'clock; at four it suspended its sitting for two hours; at six o'clock it resumed; and at a quarter to three on Saturday morning, just as the sun was about to peep over the horizon, when daylight was creeping along the streets driving the shadows of night before it, when all the birds of the air were chanting their morning song, when market gardeners were, in long procession, wending their way to Covent-garden, the gaslights were still flaring in Westminster Hall, and the Speaker was still in his chair. Ghostly looked the House as the morning light peeped in through the windows; wearied and jaded looked the Speaker, and gladly would he have gone to bed; but, fastened to his chair as by a spell, he could not leave until the magical words were uttered, "That this House do now adjourn." And what was it that kept the House sitting at this unseemly hour? For thirteen hours, or thereabouts, it had been in session. Why, then, did it still keep at work? Was it some State emergency that held it, or some great party struggle for office, power, and emolument? No! Nothing of the sort. It was a mere faction fight, and that not of a very creditable character, that detained the wearied Speaker, the officers of the House, and the members out of their beds thus far into the small hours. The case was this:—The borough of Wakefield, found guilty of flagrant bribery and corruption, first by a Committee of the House and again by a Royal Commission, as a punishment for its sins, has had its writ suspended, and since its conviction has not been permitted to send a member to Parliament. Now, it is usual in cases of this kind to keep peccant boroughs without members at least during the whole of the current Parliament. In some very flagrant cases the House has kept the writ suspended for several Parliaments; whilst in others still more flagrant it has by Act of Parliament disfranchised the sinning boroughs altogether; but in no case, which we are aware of, when it has once suspended a writ has it consented again to issue it until the current Parliament had closed its career; and it was the intention of the Government, according to precedent, thus to deal with Wakefield. "You have glaringly sinned in attempting to force a member upon this Parliament by bribery and corruption, and as a punishment you must in this Parliament be unrepresented." This was the sentence which the Government recommended, which the House had ratified, and which no attempt would have been made to disturb but for certain circumstances to which we will now refer.

ITS CAUSE.

Major Edwards, on rising to move that the writ for Wakefield be issued, professed to be moved only by a sense of justice and due regard to the Constitution. "It was not right to punish this borough any longer for the sins of only a few of its voters. It was not constitutional to deprive the House any longer of one of its members." But all this must be taken *cum grano salis*. Justice, mercy, and constitutionalism are elements seldom found in party fights. The true facts, we apprehend, are these. In 1850 the Liberal party got a majority. Since then the Conservatives have been able to wrest from their opponents so many seats that their majority has gradually approached to the vanishing point, and, if the Conservatives can get a few more victories, it will entirely disappear. Now, at Wakefield parties run very close. In 1850 the Conservative was beaten only by three; and it was thought that if the Conservatives could go down to Wakefield with the prestige of having restored its privileges they would be pretty sure to gain a majority of the sweet voices of the electors, and thus add another member to their strength in the House; and hence the zeal of Major Edwards and his friends.

ITS COURSE.

And so Major Edwards—at about one o'clock in the morning—rose to move the issue of the writ, and, to an inexperienced stranger, there seemed at one time every probability that he would succeed, for, whilst on the Conservative side of the House the benches were closely packed, on the Liberal side the members were by no means so numerous. And here let us explain how this happened. In the first place, there was a grand State concert at the Palace that night, where a large number of the Liberal members were present. Most of the Government officials who had been there had changed their costume, and hurried back to the House as soon as they could get released, but the officers of the household—Lord Proby, for example, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Castlereagh, and others—could not get released until the concert had ended and the guests were all gone, and then the fight was over. And then, again, it must be always remembered that the habits of many of the Liberal party are very different to those of the gentlemen opposite. A vast number of the Liberals are men of business—merchants, bankers, &c. These gentlemen before they come to the House have other business to attend to, and, except upon really great occasions, will not stop in the House after midnight. But on the other side there are comparatively very few traders. Most of the Conservatives are country gentlemen, a considerable number of them young swells; and while your country gentleman has no private business to attend to, and does not mind sitting late, the young swells, as we all know, so far from eschewing late hours, are rather fond of them; and, as Theodore Hook once said, "When other men go they begin to go it." Well, then, about one o'clock the fight began, and for two hours we had a scene of noise and excitement as if Babel or Bedlam had broken loose. Whilst Major Edwards opened his case he was listened to with something like decent gravity, and when Lord Palmerston and Sir George Lewis rose there was a lull in the storm, but all besides was mere pantomimic dumb show. You saw gentlemen upon their legs, you could see that they were talking by the movement of their lips and their excited gesticulations; but you might as well try to hear the chirping of a sparrow amidst a hurricane as attempt to gather what the speakers were saying.

MR. DARBY GRIFFITH.

In the midst of the row Mr. Darby Griffith rose, and we single out his rising especially because, first, the storm culminated thereon to its highest pitch; and, secondly, because we wish to say a few words upon this remarkable man. When Mr. Griffith rose there broke out the most discordant conglomeration of sounds that ever were heard here or elsewhere. A foreigner, unaccustomed to the horse-play of the English House of Commons when it is in one of its frolicsome moods, would not have easily been persuaded that he had the famous British Senate before him. On the Liberal side deprecatory cries of "Oh! oh!" "Divide! divide!" "Question! question!" "Down! down!" prevailed; but on the other laughter, ironical shouts of "Go on! go on!" "Hear, hear!" were in the ascendant. It was rather late in the fight when Mr. Griffith sprang to his legs, and by that time the young Conservative swells had warned to their work, had got excited, and were rather disposed to prolong than to finish their fun, and hence these encouraging cries. Now, you would imagine that such a blast of discordant noises would have blown any man back appalled into his seat at once, and so it would any man but Mr. Griffith; but him nothing ever moves; his quiet composure nothing disturbs; nor was he moved on this occasion, but calmly stood and composedly spoke as if he had been in a pulpit with a decorous congregation before him: what he said was of course quite inaudible. We bent our ears to the task, and made a conductor of sound with our hands to try if we could catch a word, but it was all in vain; we saw him standing up, but not a single word reached our ears. And yet he spoke for full a quarter of an hour; and what he meant to say we have no doubt he said, every word of it. Now, there is something very mysterious in this. Why should a man brave such a storm to speak when he must know that not a word would be heard? We cannot tell. To us it is an inscrutable mystery. Indeed, no stranger idiosyncrasy than the propensity to talk when no one will listen was ever to our mind

discovered in human nature. Nevertheless, we cannot but admire the sublime patience and perseverance of the man. The Chinese woman who ground down a crowbar to a needle did not excel the honourable member for Devizes in patience and perseverance. For this, then, if for no more, let him at all events have credit. He may not be a wise man, but he is certainly a patient and persevering one.

THE END.

We have said that, to an inexperienced stranger, it must have appeared highly probable that with such a majority as the Conservatives had when the fight began they would win; but we saw from the first that if the Government party were but firm the victory must finally be with them, for they had only to keep up a succession of motions for adjournment and in the end they must conquer. And they did conquer. Sir George Lewis, however, very nearly spoiled the sport; for, with the most unaccountable timidity, after the second division he recommended his friends to allow the motion for the writ to pass. Why he did this when the game was obviously in his hands it is impossible to say. He certainly did not consult his chief, Lord Palmerston, before he tendered this advice, for he never surrenders in such cases; and though the hour was long passed when old men with the weight of seventy-seven years upon their heads ought to be in bed, he, we venture to say, was as ready as the youngest to stick to his colours. However, Sir George's advice was refused. The Liberals were as excited and determined as their opponents; and when John Locke, of Southwark, rose and gallantly expressed his determination never to surrender, the shout with which the Liberals adopted this resolute determination told us at once that the fight would soon be over, and soon it was over; for after another division, when the majority of the Opposition was only seven against twenty-three, with which they began, the gallant Major rose at the recommendation of Sir William Jolliffe, and, confessing that he was beaten, postponed his motion to a future day.

THE LOBBY, WESTMINSTER HALL, PALACE-YARD.

At a quarter to three, in the lobby, Westminster Hall, Palace-yard, all was as quiet as the grave. Wearied with watching, the officers of the House in the lobby were asleep; the policemen lounged against the wall; Westminster Hall, though still lighted up, was empty, and the porters at the door were also far away in the land of dreams, while in Palace-yard nothing was heard but the impatient pawing now and then of a cab-horse or the snoring of the driver; but, suddenly, at ten minutes to three there was a change—the officials shook off their slumbers, the police started into an erect position, the doors flew open, a stream of members rushed out, the porters in the hall roused themselves, every cabman was on the move—"The House was up," and it was time, for it had been in session thirteen hours.

THE TALKING MANIA.

"If you stop a rat's hole, the animal will be sure to gnaw another." This was the utterance of old Mr. Henley when Lord Palmerston proposed and carried a standing order which stopped the heterogeneous confused talk which we used to have on Fridays upon the motion for adjournment till Monday; and the prophecy is fulfilled. The talk which we had on Friday we have now on going into Supply. The rat has gnawed another hole in a more inconvenient place. The evil is not removed, but only transferred; and so it will be, we may be sure. The *cacoethes loquendi* is not to be thus easily cured. Do you suppose that any arrangement which you can make will stop Vincent Scully or Mr. Darby Griffith?

O, brother, speak with possibilities,
And do not break into these deep extremes.

Mrs. Partington could not stop the Atlantic with her mop, nor can you by your rules and standing orders stop talk. Well, let us be content. It is the penalty which we pay for our free institutions. And is it not written that "the wildest excesses of talk are less inconvenient and dis honouring than the stillness and moral degradation of servitude"? Besides, it is not all bad, this excess of foolish talk: here also is compensation. The nonsense brings out sense. The Protectionist platitudes of a Bentinck rouse Gladstone to crush them; Mr. Baillie Cochrane calls out Sir George Lewis; and Vincent Scully elicits a speech from Palmerston; and thus on the whole, perhaps, the good more than counterbalances the evil. Meanwhile we are getting on with the Estimates now, and, the benign powers permitting, it is yet possible we may be up ready for the grouse.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS.—We learn that the law officers of the Crown have determined to renew the prosecutions against the two Messrs. Charlesworth, and also against Mr. Jonas Crowther. It will be remembered that at the July Assizes in 1860 these defendants were all brought to York to trial, and were sent home again in consequence of the illness of a material witness, who has since died. In March, 1861, they again received notice of trial, and in the case of "The Queen v. J. Barff Charlesworth," Mr. Alderman Fernandez, a material witness, having, by the advice of counsel, refused to answer, that gentleman was committed to York Castle for six months and fined £500. The Judge (Mr. Justice H.L.) discharged the jury, and his right to do so is still in dispute. In the case of "The Queen v. Crowther" the jury could not agree—eleven were for the verdict of acquittal on all the counts, and one was for a verdict of guilty on one count. The jury in his case were discharged; and in the case against Mr. J. Dodgson Charlesworth the record was withdrawn. We are now informed that these three parties are again to be put on their trial, and one of these defendants, Mr. Barff Charlesworth, is also subpoenaed to give evidence against his cousin, Mr. Dodgson Charlesworth.

CRIME DECREASING IN ENGLAND.—Two very high authorities on the subject—Sir J. Jebb, the Director of Convict Prisons, and Mr. Waddington, of the Home Office—express a decided opinion in the evidence they gave recently before the Select Committee on Transportation that the decrease of crime within the last few years is likely to be permanent; and this because the causes are such as are likely to continue, and some of them rather to increase than otherwise in the activity of their operation. They attribute the improvement to a combination of causes: the deterring influence of penal servitude as compared with the old system of transportation; the improved penal discipline in our prisons; the assistance given to discharged prisoners in obtaining employment or emigrating (Sir J. Jebb says the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society" is doing a greater amount of good than he can find words to express, and with very limited resources); the influence of reformatory schools in stopping the resources of crime; and, perhaps most of all, the rise of wages and abundance of employment. The result is that Sir J. Jebb is able to say, "We are discharging more convicts than we are receiving, and I know of no cause which should make this year exceptional;" and Mr. Waddington to add, "Upon the whole, I feel sanguine that we are past the worst, and shall now have a gradual improvement." It is thought desirable to keep open the door for transportation to Western Australia, because there is a class of convicts, professional thieves principally, who are likely to be mischievous to society in England, but who may reform in the colony when away from their old associates, sure of employment, and under the surveillance of the police, which they cannot be here—at least, we have not attempted it in this country.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN PATTESON.—We regret to announce the death of Sir John Patteson, which occurred yesterday week, at his seat, Feniton Court, near Honiton, Devonshire, in his seventy-first year. The deceased was the second son of the Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, Suffolk, by the daughter of Mr. Richard Ayton Lee, a banker of London, and was born in 1790, at Cony Weston, Suffolk. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1816, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1821. In 1830 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1852 he resigned the judgeship, and was then made a Privy Councillor. In the following year he was made a commissioner to inquire into the Corporation of the city of London. Sir John was twice married: first, to the third daughter of Mr. George Lee, of Dickleburgh, Norfolk; and, secondly, to a daughter of Mr. James Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, who, however, died in 1842.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANS.—The Prince Consort went to Snarebrook yesterday week and performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum. A large tent, beautifully decorated, was erected in the grounds, in which the stone was suspended. An immense concourse attended to witness the ceremony.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ.

Lord STRATFORD DE KEDDLEFFE asked Lord Wodehouse whether the Government had received any official intelligence or announcement of the accession of the Sultan Abdul Aziz to his brother's throne, and whether any indication had been given of the line of policy which might be expected to be followed under the new reign?

Lord WODEHOUSE said the Government had received an authoritative announcement of the accession of the new Sultan to the throne, and assurances that the foreign policy of the late Sultan would be followed, and that useful and salutary reforms would be introduced into the internal affairs of Turkey.

After a few remarks from Lord HARDWICKE condemning the policy of England in Turkey the subject dropped.

THE FRENCH IN SAVOY.

Lord CAERNARVON, in calling the attention of the House to the prolonged occupation of Northern Savoy by France, asked if any and what arrangements had been made to give force to the engagements of the Treaty of Vienna, in connection with the assumed obligations of the second article of the Treaty of Turin, and to secure an effective guarantee for the inviolability and independence of Switzerland? Briefly stating the importance of confiding the passes of the Alps to a Power strong enough to defend but not too strong to abuse them, he contended that the French occupation of Northern Savoy nullified the decision of the Treaty of Vienna, as it practically transferred those passes from Switzerland to France, and handed over Switzerland, bound hand and foot, to that Power.

Lord WODEHOUSE stated that the question remained in precisely the same position as last summer, and that no negotiations had taken place in regard to it, because the other great Powers, parties to the Treaty of Vienna, had not thought it desirable to enter into such negotiations. It would not be consistent with the dignity of this country, or even politic, to continue discussions that could lead to no practical result.

The subject then dropped, and their Lordships, after a long conversation on the opening of the Glasnevin Botanical Garden to the public on Sundays, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAUPERS.

Mr. VILLIERS moved that the House go into Committee on the Irremovable Poor Bill.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT supported the bill, and, after a discussion which lasted till nearly four o'clock, the motion was carried by a majority of 143, but it was then too late to make any progress with the bill in Committee.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

In the evening, on the question that the Speaker leave the chair to allow the House to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. COCHRANE called attention to the proceedings of a society advertised as the "Garibaldi Fund for the Unity of Italy," which is presided over by the hon. member for the Ayr District of Burghs, while other members of the House are on the committee of management. He contended that the precedent was a bad one; that, according to the doctrine laid down by the Attorney-General in a former case, this committee must be considered illegal; and that we ought to carry out the principle of non-intervention justly and honestly. He moved a resolution—"That the existence of any society formed for the purpose of raising funds to assist a revolutionary party in any country with which we are in strict alliance is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention."

Lord J. RUSSELL said, although he could not approve of the society in question, he knew no more of its objects than that its avowed design was not revolutionary, but to maintain the status quo in Italy.

Sir G. BOWYER inveighed against the conduct of the Piedmontese in South Italy and Sicily.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the resolution embodied an abstract proposition of international law, and it would be a mistake if the House discussed such a proposition and expressed an opinion upon it, which could have no good result, and might be productive of the greatest mischief. He would not be drawn into the expression of an opinion whether the abstract proposition was true or not.

After some observations by Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Serjeant Pigott, and Sir J. Walsh,

Mr. CRAWFORD (the president of the society) challenged Mr. Cochrane, if he thought the society illegal and criminal, to try the question in the municipal courts of the country.

Mr. HENLEY observed that the resolution asserted what was very like a truism, and it would not be very convenient to negative it.

Mr. MALINS recommended that the motion should be withdrawn, and Mr. Cochrane was allowed to withdraw it.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord PALMERSTON called attention to the state of the public business, observing that, besides many bills which it was desirable to discuss, two hundred votes in Supply remained to be disposed of, and the last two votes had each occupied the greater part of an evening. He suggested, therefore, that on other days than Fridays members should refrain from interposing on a motion for going into Committee of Supply, unless the matter was of importance.

After some conversation on this subject, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, at the unusually early hour of eight.

The votes for the Military Estimates and certain votes on account for the Revenue Departments were agreed to.

THE WRIT FOR THE BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD.

Major EDWARDS moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Wakefield, in the room of Mr. W. H. Leatham, whose election had been determined to be void.

Mr. SERJEANT PIGOTT thought that at that late hour the House could not do justice to this important question, and moved that the House do adjourn.

Sir G. LEWIS observed that they could not dissociate the case of Wakefield from that of Gloucester. He supported the amendment.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 98 to 76.

Mr. W. MARTIN moved that the debate be adjourned.

Sir G. LEWIS said he felt a difficulty in taking the result of the division as a deliberate expression of the opinion of the House in favour of the issue of the writ, and should support the motion for adjourning the debate.

After some further discussion the House again divided, when the motion for adjournment was negatived by 83 to 77.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the House do adjourn.

Mr. SERJEANT PIGOTT strongly urged delay, and that the writ should not be precipitately issued.

Mr. H. BEAKLEY (who had voted with the majority in both divisions) supported the motion for the issue of the writ.

Lord PALMERSTON asked the House seriously to consider the position in which it stood in this matter, and the effect which the issue of the writ, in existing circumstances, would have upon the country.

Another discussion, which provoked symptoms of impatience, followed, and another division, by which the motion for adjournment was again negatived by 81 to 74.

Mr. LOCKE moved that the debate be adjourned.

Sir G. LEWIS, in this state of the question, discovered a doubt whether due notice of this motion had been given by Major Edwards.

After further debate this formal objection was overruled by the Chair.

Major EDWARDS ultimately consented to the adjournment of the debate till Friday next.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary for the Colonies from Jamaica on the subject of the annexation of San Domingo by Spain. The noble and learned Lord strongly put the case of Jamaica as it would stand in competition with slave-grown produce in the neighbouring island, where it was feared slavery would be re-established. He also took the opportunity of entering at some length into the question of the slave trade, contrasting unfavourably the conduct of Spain in reference to the treaties on the subject of its suppression with that of Portugal and Brazil.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE expressed his regret that the noble and learned Lord should so constantly vituperate the Government of Spain in this matter. The strongest assurances had been received from that country that slavery was not to be re-established in San Domingo. He assented to the motion for the memorial.

After some other business had been transacted the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.

On the report upon the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill, as amended,

Mr. T. DUNCAN objected that the alterations made in the bill rendered it a new measure, which had never been read a second time; and that it ought to be recommitted or given up, and a new bill introduced. He moved to defer the consideration of the amendments for three months.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Scully and Mr. Coningham; it was opposed by Mr. Dent and Mr. Hadfield.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought Mr. Duncombe had made out no case for the rejection of the bill. He denied that it could be considered as a new bill. The propositions of the Government as to the disposal of three out of the four seats had been assented to by the House, which had rejected their proposal as to the fourth. They now proposed to give that seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to divide that riding.

Lord KILMERUPP said the Government with want of manliness in not standing up against a majority in that House got together to act on different views and principles, and in not appealing to the people.

Upon a division, Mr. Duncombe's motion was negatived by 204 to 28.

Mr. STIRLING moved to leave out clause 1, giving an additional member to the Southern Division of Lancashire, and, in lieu thereof, to insert clauses empowering the Universities of Scotland collectively to return one member to Parliament. He proposed that the franchise should be exercised by the members of the general councils of the Universities, a constituency that would number 3308, comprising, he said, a variety of classes, with a slighter infusion of the clerical element than the constituencies of Oxford and Cambridge, and who would be likely to return members worthy to sit beside the representatives of those Universities.

Sir G. LEWIS said the motion called upon the House to rescind a decision come to after discussion and a division. Although the constitution of the Scotch Universities had been altered, and a system was at work by which they were gradually acquiring a body capable of exercising the franchise, it was not at present desirable, in his opinion, to give them this right. At some future period their claim would be entitled to be fairly considered by the House; but, at present, he thought they would not be justified by giving it a preference over that of South Lancashire.

Mr. C. BRUCE supported the amendment.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had given notice of a motion to bring before the House the claims of the London University; but, having consulted the authorities of that University, he, with their concurrence, abstained from obtruding its claims upon the House. Those claims had been favourably considered upon former occasions, and he hoped that, in future cases of disfranchisement, justice would be done both to the London University and to the Universities of Scotland. Upon the present occasion, however, there being only four seats to be disposed of, and three having been already appropriated, he should give his support to the proposal of the Government for the disposal of the remaining seat.

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Sir G. LEWIS then moved one of a series of clauses dividing the West Riding of the county of York into two divisions, to be called the northern and southern divisions, and giving two members to each division, thereby appropriating the seat not already disposed of by the bill to this Riding of the county.

Mr. BAINES objected to giving three borough seats to the county constituency, and to dividing the Riding.

The motion was agreed to, and the clause was added to the bill.

A good deal of discussion followed on the details of the other additional clauses, and some verbal amendments were afterwards made in the bill, which is to be recommitted.

SUPPLY.—HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Captain JERVIS moved that in the opinion of the House it was the duty of the Government, before applying for grants of money to construct harbours of refuge, to take steps that the natural harbours of refuge of the country be maintained, especially dwelling on the requirements of Harwich.

Mr. M. GIBSON admitted that the loss or diminution of a great harbour, such as Harwich, from causes stated by the hon. gentleman would be a national misfortune, and the subject would meet with attention.

The motion was withdrawn.

In Committee of Supply, the Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with, commencing with Class I, Public Works and Buildings.

Five votes having been obtained after much discussion, the House resumed. The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DUKE OF MODENA.

The Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice of his intention on Monday next to take an opportunity of defending the Duke of Modena from an attack made on him by Mr. Gladstone.

Lord BROUGHAM, with singular vehemence, pointed out that the defence of that Sovereign would be undertaken in a place where the person who was to be replied to was not present.

A brief discussion took place on a point of order, in which Earl GRANVILLE said that the motion of the noble Marquis would be irregular, as it would be founded on statements made in the other House of Parliament.

SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESES.

Lord LYTTLETON, on moving to go into Committee on the Subdivision of Dioceses Bill, said that, although the bill had been materially altered in the Select Committee, its substance remained, the new matter being principally that it should only extend to four new dioceses.

The Bishop of London objected to the bill, not only on account of the changes it proposed to make in the constitution of the Church, which he thought not desirable, but on account of the mode in which they were to be made.

Lord Overstone, the Duke of Marlborough, Lords Ebury, Malmesbury, and Granville thought the bill ought to be withdrawn; but, as Lord Lyttleton would not agree, a division took place, when the numbers were— for going into Committee, 11; against, 63; so the bill was lost.

The Naval Reserve Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INTRAMURAL BURIAL.

Lord ENFIELD moved that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation and effect of the several Burial and Cemetery Acts, in reference to the incumbents and ministers of parishes and districts in England and Wales, and to the amount and mode of compensation, if any, to be provided for the loss of fees or other rights and privileges occasioned to them by the closing of churchyards and burial-grounds under the said Acts.

Mr. WATHEAD seconded the motion, showing that the clergy had suffered materially by the change which had taken place.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to the words speaking of compensation. He moved as an amendment that the resolution be confined to the districts within the "bills of mortality," and that the words relating to compensation be left out.

Mr. NEWDEGATE contended that it was never intended that the alterations which were made some years ago in reference to intramural burial-grounds on sanitary considerations should deprive the clergy of the emoluments which were necessary to their maintenance.

Sir M. PEAR supported the motion, believing that there was £40,000 a year in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission which was applicable as compensation to the clergy in question.

Sir G. LEWIS admitted that, by the change of the law, there had been a very considerable diminution of the emoluments of some of the clergy. As far as regarded burial fees, they were a remuneration for special services, and could not be demanded unless they were performed. There was, however, no fund applicable to compensation for losses arising from the effect of the change of the law, except—assuming that a claim could be established—by a charge on the rates of the parish; and this would be creating a church rate in another form. Under these circumstances he felt it to be his duty, reluctantly, to oppose the motion.

The motion was supported by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Malins, and opposed by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Baines.

Sir G. GREY observed that, although cases of hardship had arisen under this great sanitary measure, they had resulted from no failure on the part of the Government or the Legislature.

The amendment being withdrawn, the House divided upon the original motion, which was negatived by 59 to 48.

POLAND.

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to recent events in Poland with reference to the treaties of 1815, contending that those treaties had been violated by Russia, and moved for despatches between this country and Russia in 1831-32, and other correspondence between France and Austria, at the time of the Crimean War, relating to Poland, contending that they would show that England had done nothing to assist Poland, but rather the reverse.

Mr. M. MILNES seconded the motion, on the ground that it was important from time to time to call attention to the state of Poland, without undue meddling in the affairs of other nations.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the House that it was the opinion of the great Napoleon that, as Russia, Austria, and Prussia were all in possession of Polish provinces, it was beyond even his power to hope to restore the independence of Poland. Everything that could be done by British diplomacy was done at the Congress of Vienna to re-establish that independence; but the return of Napoleon from Elba thwarted our efforts, and a feeling still existed in Russia and at St. Petersburg that Poland should not enjoy larger privileges. He defended the Government of this country from the charge of complicity in the treatment of the Poles. England, he said, had been altogether hostile to the partition of Poland. With regard to Russia, and even to go to war on their behalf would not accomplish the object, or be for the interests of Poland. Greater hopes might be entertained from the

peaceable progress of enlightenment and knowledge. He did not oppose the production of the papers moved for.

The debate was continued by Sir H. Verney, Mr. J. White, and Mr. Scully; and

Lord PALMERSTON said he agreed with Lord J. Russell that it was impossible not to admire the Polish character, or lament the misfortunes which had befallen Poland; and he concurred with him, likewise, in thinking that a people who had resisted all attempts to destroy their national spirit must ultimately enjoy a better fate. The Government were, however, not prepared to recommend any decided course of interference in her behalf, which would not meet with the support of this country.

The motion was agreed to.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE called attention to the report of the Select Committee on chains and anchors of 1860, and moved that, in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of the Government to take measures to ensure that all sea-going vessels, especially those employed in the carriage of passengers, shall be sufficiently supplied with anchors and chains properly tested as to strength and workmanship.

Admiral WALCOTT seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was negatived.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. BUIT moved for an inquiry into the evictions at Derryveagh, in the county of Donegal, especially in reference to statements that they were caused by outrages in the district for which the law afforded no redress.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion.

An animated discussion ensued, and on a division the motion was negatived by 88 to 23.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

The House was occupied for nearly four hours in Committee with the details of the University Elections Bill, as it came out of the Select Committee, where it had undergone material alterations.

After encountering many difficulties, which seemed to multiply at every step in the discussion, the bill at length emerged from the Committee with only a few amendments.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Mr. WALPOLE, in moving the second reading of the Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill, which had been sent down from the Lords, explained that the whole principle of the Bill was contained in the first two clauses, which enacted that within the metropolitan district no charge shall be preferred against a person behind his back, by going before a grand jury, without a preliminary investigation by a magistrate in open court, and that (except in political cases and public prosecutions) when a case had been investigated by a magistrate it shall be no longer necessary to go before a grand jury. He noticed and replied to the objections which he expected from opponents to the bill, and cited the opinions of Judges, the presentments of grand juries, and the evidence of competent witnesses in favour of the change proposed by the bill, some of them believing that within the limits of the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrates the grand jury investigation was not merely superfluous, but that it facilitated the escape of offenders.

Mr. AYTON, remarking that the House was deprived, by their absence, of the advice of the law officers of the Crown, recommended that the consideration of a bill which so materially altered the system of administering justice should be adjourned. Though the bill was limited in its operation to the metropolitan district, its principle applied to the whole of England. He urged various objections to the measure, respecting which, he said, there had been a change of public opinion.

Sir G. LEWIS said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, which appeared to him to be founded upon a just principle. There was a distinction, in respect to grand juries, between the country and the metropolis. He saw no reason why the House should not at once read the bill.

After some remarks by Mr. B. Johnstone, Mr. HEAR opposed the bill, which, he said, abolished an important institution, forming an integral part of our Constitution, and introduced a new principle into our criminal code. He objected, on constitutional principles, to giving such power to stipendiary magistrates, who held their office at the pleasure of the Crown, as would result from removing that great bulwark of liberty, a grand jury. He moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the adjournment of the debate, and this motion was agreed to.

Other bills were forwarded, and the remaining orders having been gone through, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Harbours Bill was read a second time.

THE LOCOMOTIVES BILL.

The Earl of CAITHNESS moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to regulate the tolls payable on steam-engines running on ordinary roads. He contended it was very desirable that the question should be settled by law, as the use of locomotives on the high roads would greatly facilitate traffic, and, being economically worked, could convey goods at a much cheaper rate than carriages worked by horses. Those locomotives did less damage to the roads than the ordinary vehicles, and they could be worked with perfect ease and without the slightest danger to the public. There was a clause in the bill which enabled the Home Secretary to stop those locomotives in any town or district where they were considered dangerous.

The Earl of EGLINTON said the noble Earl was premature in bringing the subject forward. He thought the bill ought not to be agreed to without great consideration.

Earl GRANVILLE said the running of engines upon roads was perfectly legal now; but the Commissioners of Trusts had power to stop them by levying a prohibitory toll upon them. He hoped the House would pass the bill.

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Officers of Reserve (Royal Navy) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS IN THE PARKS.

Mr. B. OSBORNE called attention to the great inconvenience the public were put to by frequent inspections of volunteers in the parks between five and seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. COWPER said that instructions had been given to the officers of volunteers not to inspect their men in positions that would tend to the inconvenience of those taking horse exercise in the parks. Their attention would be again drawn to the subject.

SPANISH ANNEXATION OF TETUAN.

Sir R. PERE asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information with reference to a statement which appeared in the official journal of Madrid on the 29th of June, to the effect that the Spanish Government had resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, and to declare Tetuan the property of Spain? Such a proceeding was totally opposed to the protestations of the Spanish Government as to their intentions with regard to that territory, and also opposed to the declared policy of her Majesty's Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Moorish Government had refused to fulfil the conditions of the treaty entered into between the Emperor of Morocco and the Spanish Government. Marshal O'Donnell consequently had communicated to him (Lord J. Russell) the particulars of the case, stating that the Spanish Government had only two courses to pursue—either to go to war or to permanently occupy Tetuan, and that they had adopted the latter as the most peaceful. Marshal O'Donnell, however, said that his Government were ready to listen to any friendly overtures for relinquishing that territory on the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD expressed his regret at hearing such an explanation from the noble Lord, as it appeared to him to be an indication that the noble Lord was abandoning the policy he had previously declared the Government should pursue for the security of the British possessions.

Lord J. RUSSELL was not prepared to say that the Moorish Government were justified in refusing to carry out the provisions of a treaty that had been solemnly signed, nor was he prepared to urge on a renewal of hostilities when the differences could be settled in a peaceful manner.

REPORTING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. V. SCULLY called attention to the expediency of adopting some means of obtaining correct reports of the proceedings of the House. He did not complain of not being reported, but he did complain of being reported in such a way as not only misrepresented what he said, but made him look ridiculous in the eyes of the country. He had within the last half-hour received an anonymous letter advising him not to make such an ass of himself, and adding that the only excuse for him was that he was not quite right in his head.

After a few words from Mr. Bass, the subject dropped.

SUPPLY.

The House subsequently went into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, which were under consideration during the remainder of the night.

HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY, about which our readers will lately have heard so much in connection with the movements of the Secessionist troops, is a village of Jefferson County, Virginia, situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomac River, at the point where the united streams pierce the Blue Ridge, 160 miles N. of Richmond, 53 miles N.W. of Washington.

The name of the place is taken from the old ferry across the Potomac which existed before the present fine bridge of 800 feet in length. The ancient name of the spot, however, was Shenandoah Falls. The village stands at the foot of a hill, and contains several churches, manufactories, and mills, although its principal distinction was the fact of its being a manufactory of arms, some hundreds of workmen being employed there by the Government, about 10,000 muskets being turned out annually from the workshops. The scenery around this spot is very beautiful, and a strange historical distinction has attached to Harper's Ferry from the time that the attempt of Ossawatimie Brown was made there in 1859.

Towards this point, important not only on account of the arms and the arsenal existing there, but from its commanding position, the notice of all parties in the States of America was directed, and at length Lieutenant Jones, who was in command there, was compelled partially to destroy the Government store of arms in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Secessionists, a large body of whom occupied the place. As soon, however, as the general arrangements which followed the call for men had been completed a very extensive movement of Federal troops took place towards Harper's Ferry, and almost immediately afterwards the news arrived that the place had been evacuated by the Secessionists in great haste, after a futile attempt to destroy the railway bridge. All the Government property had been burnt, however, and the Confederates abandoned the whole line of the Potomac, intending to concentrate their forces at Manassas Junction, a position which was afterwards said to be untenable. It would appear that Jefferson Davis, General Beauregard, and General Lee had been at Richmond in consultation for some days before the abandonment of the place, and were in frequent communication by couriers with the commander, General Johnston; that General Lee was in favour of immediate action, and an attack by three corps d'armée of 1500 each on Washington and Alexandria, together with an advance from Harper's Ferry on the Ohio and Pennsylvania troops, but it was afterwards decided that Harper's Ferry was to be held only as long as circumstances permitted, the line of railroad from Manassas gap to Aquila creek being the basis of further military operations; but it has been said in the *New York Times* that, although, after first hastily occupying, they have since been industriously strengthening that position—which possesses in itself no peculiar natural advantages for defence—and have already assembled a very formidable force there, that force is merely intended to cover the retreat of General Johnston's command, and the intrenchments which have been formed there are only the customary prudent precaution against an unexpected attack. While viewed in a purely military aspect, there can be no doubt that the rebel army should retire upon Richmond, where, resting on James River, the surrounding hills and valleys, properly intrenched, would enable them to make a formidable and prolonged resistance. There can be no rest for this retreating force anywhere in the valley of Virginia.

It was believed that the Confederate force which left Harper's Ferry had gone to reinforce Beauregard and Lee at Manassas Junction, but it was afterwards stated on pretty good authority that a portion of them was to proceed to Romney to join the command of General H. A. Wise, who was reputed to be on his march with 3000 men to oppose the approach of General McClelland's forces. The Federal troops advanced in the following manner:—General Patterson, at the head of 20,000 men, from Chambersburg, upon the Potomac. Simultaneously with this a column of Western troops, about 10,000 strong, moved towards the valley of Virginia, in the rear of Harper's Ferry; and a column from Washington moved up the river.

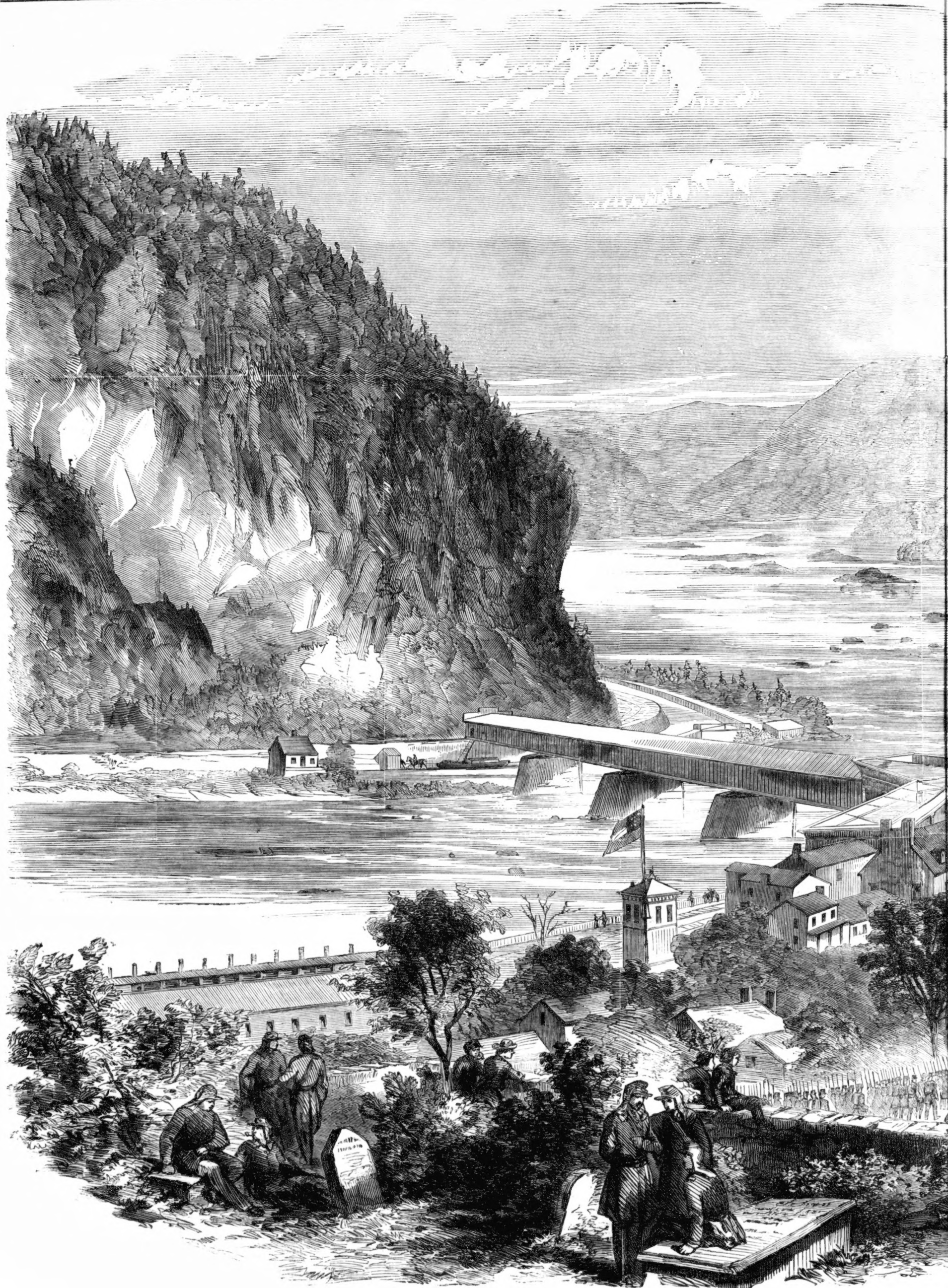
It is not believed at Washington that General Beauregard will attempt to hold Manassas for any length of time. Every available point between there and Richmond is occupied by strong intrenchments, and it is believed that the whole Confederate force will fall back on Richmond and make their stand there.

The sketch from which our Engraving is made was taken from the burial-ground of the Roman Catholic church. The long, covered bridge crossing the stream towards the left is the railway bridge which the Secessionists attempted to destroy, while more towards the right the half-ruined buildings are the remains of the arsenal formerly seized by John Brown and destroyed by fire previous to the departure of the Federal troops.

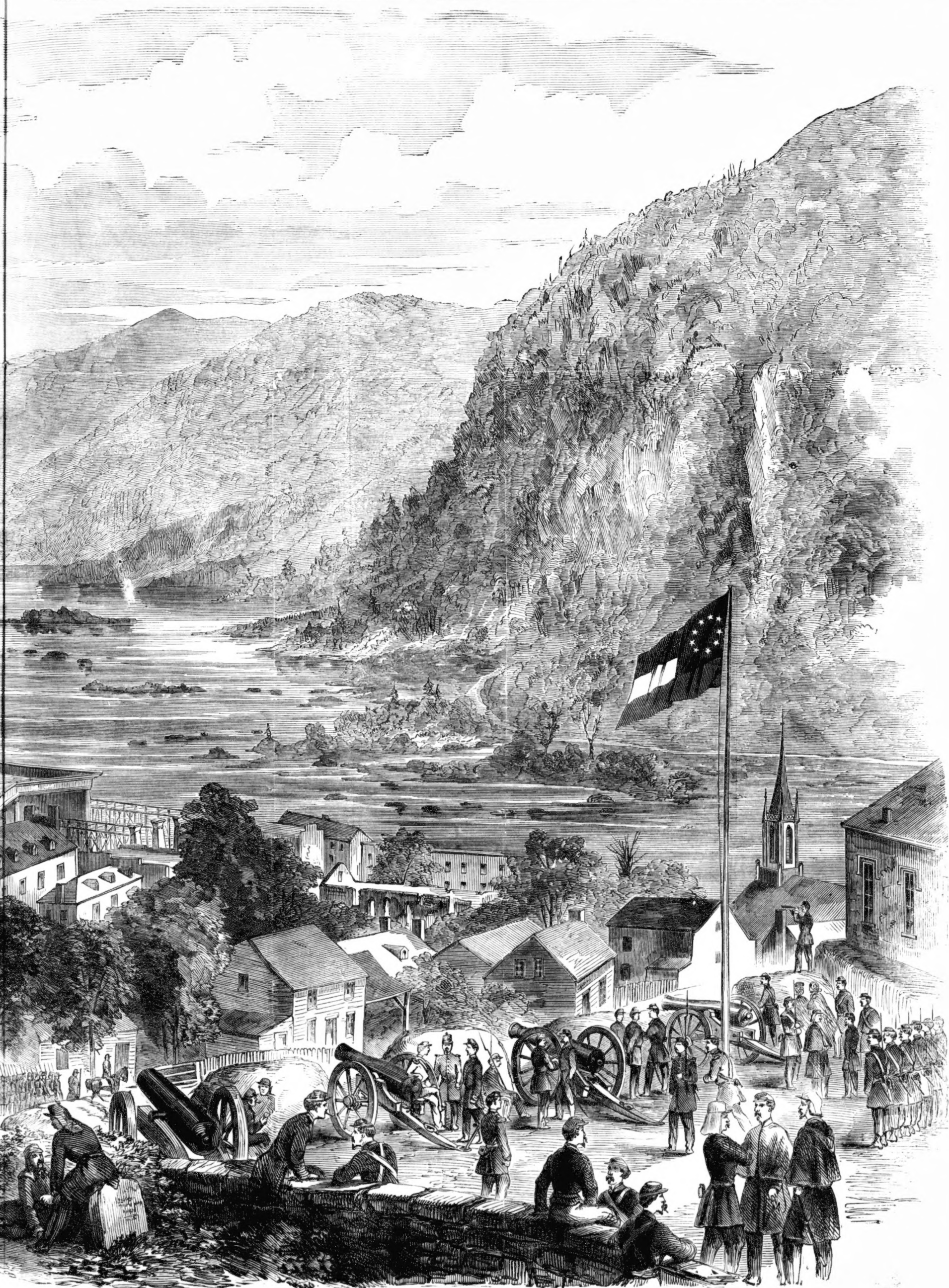
SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.—At the late annual meeting of the Polish Association an address to Prince Czartoryski was agreed to. In this address, which is signed by a dozen peers and other influential men, we read that the members of the association "desire to express to your (His Highness Czartoryski's) countrymen through you, their revered representative and chief, our admiration of their great self-control, fortitude, and courage under the most trying provocations, during the late events at Warsaw. We, at the same time, consider it our duty to record in this address our protest against the lawless and inhuman policy of the Russian Government in marshalling organised troops in battle array against an unarmed, an inoffensive crowd, and deliberately perpetrating the slaughter of women, and children, without having been provoked by any act of violence or disorder, and with no other apparent purpose than that of silencing the voice of peaceable remonstrance and appeal to the equity of the Sovereign, and of crushing hopes founded on recent promises of improvements never fulfilled. While thus protesting against Russian misrule, we feel that our remonstrances are in a great measure applicable also to the Governments of Austria and Prussia, which have but too much disregarded the conditions upon which they were permitted by the other European Powers to retain their several portions of the spoil of ancient Poland. We are firmly convinced, however, that the restoration of Poland to that unity and independence which are her just and rightful inheritance would not only be a reparation of a great crime, but would be most highly conducive to the reign of peace in Europe, and to the safety, honour, and welfare of the partitioning Powers themselves.

BRIANDAGE IN NAPLES.—The *Popoli d'Italia* of Naples states that the brigands are becoming more audacious than ever, and have taken to sending threatening letters to various persons in order to extort money. Thus, the advocate Vitale, of Torre del Greco, received a letter intimating that if he did not immediately send them 100 ducats his house would be set on fire; in consequence of which he fled to Naples. A demand of 500 ducats was addressed on the 23rd ult. in the same way to M. Caniglia, a coal-merchant.

THE SIAMSK IN FRANCE.—The official reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor took place yesterday week at Fontainebleau. The presents which the Ambassadors are charged to present to his Majesty were sent off at eleven o'clock in the morning. Independently of the Order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, these presents consist of a crown of massive gold, covered with diamonds; a gold waist-belt, with a plate ornamented with diamonds; gold dishes, richly enamelled, of enormous weight; and a number of palanquins, thrones, arms, &c. The crown, which is of conical form, is covered with a band of very thin ezocheuc, on which the diamonds are placed, so that at a little distance it resembles a pile of precious stones. At Fontainebleau the Ambassadors were received at the foot of the staircase by the Grand Master and the First Master of the Ceremonies. Their Majesties, having near them the Prince Imperial, were seated on a throne erected for the purpose in the gallery of Henri II., and were surrounded by the great officers of the Crown, and the great officers and ladies of their households. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was also present. The Ambassadors and their suite, on entering the gallery, went on their knees, and advanced in that way to the foot of the throne of their Majesties, as they do in approaching their own Sovereigns. The First Ambassador handed to the Emperor an address from the First King of Siam, which the Rev. Father Renaudie, missionary and interpreter to the Embassy, read in French to their Majesties. The First Ambassador afterwards presented to the Emperor and the Empress the various articles sent by the King of Siam, which had been laid out beforehand on tables in the gallery. After the audience a collation was served for them.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—SECESSIONIST BATTERY AT H



HARPER'S FERRY ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE TOWN.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

BELGRAVIAN MORALITY.

ABOUT a year ago the *Morning Post* printed two or three leading articles in which it was shown that domestic morality was decidedly on the wane amongst the upper classes in English society. Accustomed as we were to similar statements in Radical journals, we confess we were a little startled by such disclosures in the fashionable *Post*; but there was a particularity about them, not absolutely convincing perhaps, but piquant certainly. A few months afterwards, and the *Saturday Review*—a journal which scorns gossip and abhors scandal—took up the story. There could no longer be any doubt of it. The wives of the Upper Ten are left so much to themselves that they frequently fall under the fascinations of "Arthur," as the loose young gentleman of high society is called by the *Post*. High-bred virtuous daughters swarm in the market, but their breeding and their virtue are of no avail against certain naughty ones, who used to be called "hetere," and are now known as "horsebreakers." All because of these ladies—so charming in their freedom, so jolly, so original (did not one of them set the fashion of wearing pork-pie hats? and who restored the "ancient chimney-pot" in Rotten-row?)—the good, the accomplished, the well-born are despised. When the venal one, riding the best horse in the Row, appears, the swell behind mamma's chair openly testifies to his admiration of her; or, is she seen advancing with her "most rampagious ponies," a noble brother makes no scruple of abandoning his sisters for a moment's conversation with the free and splendid beauty. The sisters do not conceive themselves outraged by such conduct. On the contrary, it seems, they endeavour to profit, so far as is consistent with the last rules of virtue, by the fascinations set before them. The "best girls," we are told, ape Arthur's friends in "dress, deportment, and in equipage, if they can—ay, and in talk too"! This is the testimony of the *Saturday Review*, expressed in the language of "Primogenitus," a young gentleman who has addressed the *Times* on the subject, and who appears to be the son of a Duke at least.

This being the state of things "in society," we are not surprised to learn that young men of fashion are disinclined to marry. Other reasons for this distaste for matrimony are given, it is true—such as the inordinate expense of "an establishment" in these days, the utter impossibility of marrying at all under a thousand a year. But when the "pretty horsebreaker" becomes not only a recognised member of society, but its leader; when her dress, her deportment, and her conversation are aped by the "best girls"—we do not see how Arthur can be expected to marry. Seven Belgravian mothers, with twenty-four Belgravian daughters on hand, have protested publicly against such a consequence as unnatural. We can only admit that it is inconvenient. We take the view of "Primogenitus," who exclaims, pertinently, "What wonder is it that we elder sons prefer originality to imitation? We thereby escape present persecution of a very horrible kind" (that is to say, the persecution of Belgravian mothers, are always planning "plants" for us), "and we know that when we come in, and wish to marry, an indemnity bill is ready for us."

In making these remarks we have only one reservation. We do not quite believe the *Post* or the *Saturday Review*. We distinctly disbelieve in the Belgravian Mothers and in Primogenitus. There can be no doubt that just as the "social evil" has been more repressed of late years, it has flourished more. That "pretty horsebreakers" do prosper and grow in audacity, and that some half dozen of them have become "fashionable" amongst a certain set of young men, is well known. It may even be that the daughters of Belgravia have adopted pork-pie hats and a slangy style of conversation; but the inference that the whole basket of Belgravian peaches has become more or less discoloured we excuse ourselves from accepting. The *Times* and the *Saturday Review* may object that they never put forward any such insinuation; but no one who has read their discussions on the subject can avoid it. As for the correspondence in the *Times*—the letters of Beau Jolais, the Seven Mothers, Primogenitus, and the rest—is it genuine? For our own part, we confess to some doubt as to its authenticity, though its mischievousness is so clear that we need not testify to that. It is quite enough that pretty horsebreakers should be exalted in Rotten row for the worship of Belgravian sons and the envy of Belgravian daughters: as a spectacle for the whole country they might have been spared. Who wants to know who invented the pork-pie hat? or what Primogenitus thinks of the "original" vice which he courts and the "unmarried innocence" which he shuns? What is Belgravia that the difficulties of matrimony there should be laid before the public at an expense of twenty columns of type and the risk of spreading contagion? The risk cannot be measured, perhaps, but the expense may be; and, after all, we suppose the *Times* knows its own interest. A paper must sell, and these "sensational" controversies have their value in keeping the name of a journal in the public mouth.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY held an investiture of the Order of the Thistle on Monday at which Lord Belhaven and the Earl of Zetland, new Knights, were invested.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA visited the Adelphi Theatre a few evenings since to witness the performance of the "Colleen Bawn."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED arrived at Montreal on the 18th ult.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL has officially recognised the King of Italy.

THE VI ROY OF EGYPT has subscribed £500 towards the Indian Famine Fund. He had proposed, it appears, to make his subscription £1000, until, learning that her Majesty's name was on the list for the former sum, he fancied that it would be a want of convenience on his part to exceed it.

THE KING OF GREECE, it is reported, is, by the advice of his physicians, about to leave Athens in order to take the waters in Germany, the Queen in the meantime acting as Regent.

THE PAYS makes known that a relationship existed between the late Sultan Abdul Medjid and the Emperor Napoleon III. "The grandmother of the former was M^{me}. Aimée Dubuc de Rivery, a relative of Josephine de la Pagerie, maternal ancestor of the Emperor of the French."

THE SERIES OF SPECIAL SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY for the present year was brought to a close on Sunday. They have been successful throughout in drawing immense congregations, principally composed of members of the working classes.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK requests the *Times* to state that he has not given an annual contribution of £50 towards the fund which is being raised to provide for the spiritual wants of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, as had been announced.

THE OWNERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN will receive about £27,000 from Government for the transport of the troops to Quebec, it is said; and an impression seems to be popular that, should she prove successful in her present employment, she will be re-engaged as a troop-ship.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the students of University College took place on Saturday, under the presidency of Lord Taunton. There was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Lord Brougham attended and addressed the meeting.

LADY FRANKLIN has been visiting the Sandwich Islands. From Rosebank, the house of Mr. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, Lady Franklin and her niece, Miss Crocroft, paid a visit to the palace, Honolulu, and were received by the King and Queen Emma.

THE WORKMAN who was injured by a fall from the rope up which he was climbing a few days back at the Crystal Palace has been discharged from the hospital.

DURING A MUSICAL FESTIVAL at Wesel, in Prussia, on the 23rd ult., the singers, to the number of 400, went, with banners at their head, to the tomb of the eleven officers of Schill's corps shot by the French in September, 1809, and there, after lustily cheering for the fatherland, struck up Arndt's patriotic chant.

THE BOOK FAIR FOR SOUTHERN GERMANY, just held at Stuttgart, was attended by the representatives of about 400 houses engaged in the trade. The settling of accounts passed off very satisfactorily.

THE NOTICE of the new India Five per Cent Loan of £1,000,000 has been issued. The tenders are to be received on Friday next.

A MAN'S SKELETON has been found under the staircase of the Imperial Library, Rue Richelieu, by some workmen. A hundred years or more must have elapsed since the deposit of this body in that receptacle, this part of the edifice forming the old Palais Mazarin, built by the Cardinal Prime Minister.

A LETTER FROM ROME informs us that nearly all the convents and religious communities have mortgaged their property, through the agency of certain bankers at Madrid, Lisbon, and London.

AT HENLEY-ON-THAMES, one day last week, a man lay down to sleep under an elm-tree, when a gigantic branch of the tree fell upon him, and killed him on the spot.

THE COURT OF APPEAL in PARIS has confirmed the judgment which declared invalid the marriage of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson.

A COLD COLLATION took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday in aid of the funds of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. A large number of ladies and gentlemen was assembled, under the presidency of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., who was supported by Mr. Gunton, the founder and treasurer of the institution.

THE RETURN OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD FOR MAY shows that at the close of that month the number of paupers in receipt of relief in nearly the whole of England (826,606) was more by 34,119, or 4.31 per cent, than the number at the corresponding period of 1860. The increase was greatest in the north midland counties.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Monday evening at the Vestry Hall, Kensington, to take into consideration the renewal of the horse ride in Kensington Gardens—Mr. Russell Gurney in the chair. The innovation was severely condemned.

THE IRON-CASED FRIGATE SOLFERINO was launched at Lorient last week with perfect success. This vessel will mount fifty-two rifled cannon. The armoured floating-battery Saigon was launched at Bordeaux on the 25th ult.

MR. WEGUELIN, lately rejected by Southampton, has been returned to represent Wolverhampton in the House of Commons.

COLONEL DICKSON recently declared Aldershot camp to be "one of the greatest sinks of corruption and iniquity. Every crime short of murder was committed there."

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED BY THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH that a marriage with the niece of a deceased wife's sister is illegal.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HARBOUR OF REFUGE between Calais and Boulogne has been decided on.

BRIGHTON AND ITS VICINITY were visited by a most violent thunder-storm on Thursday week, by which considerable damage was caused to property, though, happily, no personal injury was inflicted.

EXPERIMENTS MADE AT PITTSBURG, U.S., on the strength of iron compressed by cold rolling show that the operation imparts to this metal a strength of about 110,000lb. per square inch, when before it bore but 64,000lb.

A MUSKET is said to have been invented by a Frenchman living at Brussels which requires no percussion-cap.

AT CHATHAM, a few days ago, Burkett, a desperate convict, attacked Cooper, a warder, and would have murdered him outright if assistance had not arrived. Cooper was seriously injured.

MISS MADEIRA SMITH, of poisoning notoriety, is about to be married, according to a Plymouth journal.

MESSAGES CAN NOW be sent from London through Russia to China, the route being to Kasan, thence via Kiachta to Peking, either by post or estafette from Kasan to Kiachta, and thence to Peking. The charges are as follows:—A message of twenty words to Kasan, £1 2s.; Kasan to Kiachta, twenty-three days' post, and to Peking, fourteen days, 8s.

MR. RICHARD MOON, of Liverpool, has been appointed chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, vice Admiral Moorsom, deceased.

A RECTOR, a few miles from Colchester, sent the following document in answer to a recent application for a certificate of birth by one of his parishioners:—"Mary, daughter of —, born a Child of Wrath, April 24th, 1801. Born again of Water and the Holy Ghost, May 25th, 1801."

THE LAST NEW THING is crinoline for ladies' sleeves.

THE JAMAICA COTTON COMPANY have received by the last mail numerous letters from proprietors, managers, magistrates, clergymen, ministers, and others, expressive of their entire approval of the effort to grow cotton in Jamaica and their confidence as to its success.

THE DIOCESE OF JAMAICA is about to be divided, and the archdeaconry of Bahamas is to be erected into a new bishopric. The Ven. Charles Caulfield, D.D., Archdeacon of Bahamas, is to be the first Bishop.

A LETTER FROM WEIMAR announces the approaching marriage of Liszt, the pianist, to Princess Wittgenstein, a match which has been already spoken of.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER. — The venerable Bishop of Exeter has intimated his intention of giving the splendid donation of £10,000 towards the foundation of a theological college for the west of England, which is to be immediately begun. When Professor Elliott declined the deanery of Exeter a week or two back, the Bishop communicated with him and with the Premier, stating his intention of giving this sum if Mr. Elliott would reconsider his determination and accept the deanery, on the understanding that he should be placed at the head of the new college.

FRENCH PUBLIC WORKS.—Of the forty-five millions lately set apart in France for great public works nearly a million is for the Imperial Library; a million for the great mechanical museum and college, the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers; half a million for the works at Sèvres; two millions for the Tuileries; two millions for telegraphic improvements; four millions for artillery; half that sum for education, science, and religion put together; and twenty-six millions for roads, rivers, canals, bridges, and irrigation.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

ALL speculation as to the disposal of two prizes of the law—the attorney-generalship, and the solicitor-generalship—is at an end. Sir William Atherton has got the first, and Mr. Roundell Palmer the second. This arrangement has been "squared" by the resignation of Mr. Rich, the member for Richmond, to make way for Mr. Palmer. The *Times* announced that Mr. Antrobus was to resign Wilton, but this project was never, I believe, thought of. And so Sir William takes the higher post for a time. When a vacancy shall occur on the Bench, however, he will have it, and then Mr. Roundell Palmer will succeed to the attorney-generalship. Meanwhile the Solicitor-General has gone down to Durham for re-election. He is, however, to be opposed by Lord Loughborough, son of the Earl of Rosslyn, with what success remains to be seen. The election for Durham, it is said, is mainly in the hands of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and, as the Londonderry family is Conservative, Lord Loughborough naturally hopes to obtain the influence of the noble Marchioness. But this influence is not so powerful as is supposed either, or it does not always go with the Conservatives. Indeed, if it be all-powerful, it has been exercised for years past somewhat capriciously. In 1843 Mr. Bright entered Parliament first as member for Durham, and since the Reform Bill it has returned more Liberals than Conservatives.

Wolverhampton has returned Mr. Weguelin, the bank director, by a large majority. On Tuesday morning a telegram was received at the clubs giving a large majority to Griffiths, the Radical candidate, but this proved to be a hoax: Griffiths was at the bottom of the poll from the first. Mr. Weguelin was member for Southampton from 1857 to 1859, when he was defeated by a junction of the Conservatives and Radicals, and Mr. Digby Seymour was elected. Mr. Weguelin was Governor of the Bank of England from 1855 to 1859, and is now a member of the firm of Messrs. Roberts and Co. A highly respectable Whig, and nothing more, is Mr. Weguelin.

Ramour says that Captain Daniel O'Connell, fourth son of the great Dan and member for Tralee, will be Lord of the Treasury vice Mr. Bagwell resigned. Tralee has only about 300 electors, and perhaps Captain O'Connell may safely rely upon being re-elected if he should accept this post. In the present excited state of feeling in Ireland on the subject of the Galway packet contract and Papal matters, to resign a seat just now is rather a dangerous experiment for a Liberal to make. Just fancy a place worth a thousand a year going a begging for three weeks amongst Irish members. Was the like of this ever known in Irish history before?

The *Times* chaffingly foretells that Mr. Pope Hennessy may be some day King of the Poles, as Pope the First. Would that the time were come, and that Mr. Vincent Scully were his Prime Minister! I should say that the absence of these two Irish orators from Parliament would, on the average, shorten our Session by at least three weeks.

The *Leeds Mercury* is soon to come down to a penny. Hemmed in by penny papers, there is no alternative but this or ultimate extinction—a fate which every one would be sorry to see come upon this old, respectable, and able paper. Penny papers will soon flood the country, and in a few years the visit of the newsman at every house will be as regular as that of the milkman. The united sale of the *Manchester Examiner* and the *Manchester Guardian* is now over 60,000 a day. Four years ago it was barely 10,000.

Strange people resort to Exeter Hall, and their views are strange. They delight in catching a nigger and putting him on to a platform, of all things. They caught this week Anderson, the fugitive slave who made his escape into Canada after very justifiably killing a man-hunter who sought for a reward by delivering him back to servitude. Then Exeter Hall caught for a chairman a Mr. Harper Twelvrees, a gentleman who has attained some wealth by inventing a new washing-powder, and by failing to persuade Marylebone to return him to Parliament. And so Exeter Hall had a grand night of it. To read the speeches one would think that Anderson was a hero who had done somebody else some service at great personal peril, or had fought manfully for some great abstract principle. The fact is that the poor man simply put a knife between the ribs of another man in order to save his own liberty. He got what he tried for, and there ought to be an end. At the most it was 'justifiable homicide.' Exeter Hall alone can imagine "laudable homicide." The necessity was unfortunate, the deed pardonable. But to exalt this black into a demigod, to try to scrub him into an angel of light with Twelvrees' washing-powder, is more lamentable even than ludicrous. It is curious to note that the black fellow himself was bewildered and astounded by the homage paid him by the white folk. The most ludicrous affair of the evening was the perpetration of an Exeter Hall joke. This was the presentation by the chairman of a bottle of dirt, which the chairman magniloquently designated as English "soil," and which was labelled as "Anderson's certificate of freedom." It is nothing of the kind. Should Anderson return to America he is just as liable as ever to be recaptured as a slave, even should the bottle of earth be tied round his neck. So long as he remains here, of course English "soil" in a bottle is just about as useful as a stone in a sauceman.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, generally reliable and well-informed, announces a fact which will be received with deep regret in England—the death of Mrs. Barrett Browning. Of the deceased lady's poetic talent it is scarcely necessary to speak; her "Aurora Leigh" is allowed to be the most perfect poem ever given to the world by a female hand, and her shorter verse-pieces are full of sweet imagery and forcible diction. One little poem, called "Bertha in the Lane," published twenty years ago in *Blackwood*, may be noted as a perfect gem. In private life Mrs. Browning, struggling ever against weak health, was beloved for her amiability and thorough singleness of heart.

Curiosities in English have been plentiful during the past few days, the comet having called forth several. Mr. Alfred Smee, writing to the *Times*, says, "An enormous comet has this moment made its appearance in the north, having been discovered by the passing of a large cloud." Two gentlemen, one of Theobald's-road, the other of Stoke Newington, club together their sentiments in a letter, stating that they have "just been favoured with a view" of the comet; while a third beheld it with "three distinct parabolic envelopes." The *Saturday Review*, so particularly "down" upon other people, in an article on the great fire last week, spoke of the "devouring element" thus robbing the liner of his choicest phrase.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

PHILIP'S adventures do not make very much progress in the pages of the *Cornhill*, nor is the manner of telling them so pleasant as at first. Any one might have foreseen that the hero must have something to do with journalistic literature during his career, and accordingly here we have the *Pall Mall Gazette* revived, and are treated to an anecdote of a publisher ordering his cook not to send up the side-dishes, when he heard that a celebrated author whom he expected was not coming; a story, the repetition of which, considering that the real hero of it is not yet twelve months dead, is perhaps in questionable taste. Two capital new characters are introduced—General Baynes and his wife. Indeed, the whole description of the Baynes ménage, and the letter written by Mrs. Baynes to her sister, are in Mr. Thackeray's best style. "The Wrong Side of the Stuff" is an article containing a good deal of common sense somewhat fantastically expressed; a paper on "The Salmon and its Growth" holds out to gourmets the awful prospect of this noble fish becoming extinct; and a scientific disquisition on "Food—what it does" enlightens those who may wish to be informed on the subject in a clear but by no means pleasant manner. Mr. Doyle sends another of his preposterously

exaggerated sketches of society: his subject this month is "A State Dinner," and in it there are only two figures which are not broadly caricatured. Some verses, "A Cumberland Mare's nest," must, surely, have been admitted by mistake. The story is as old as the Cumberland hills, and the verse in which it is told is of the Tivoli Gardens comic song order, both as to humour and rhythm.

Mr. Sala sends a shorter instalment of his story to this month's *Temple Bar*; but it is full of interest, and the description of the lagoon at Bellerio, and of the convict's lives there, is very powerful. There is the usual variety of reading in this magazine. A pleasant, gossiping, critical, and biographical paper on "Holy Mr. Herbert;" a scientific article on "Chalk;" a quaint dissertation on all the principal members of the "Mountbank Family;" and three or four very good tales; one, called "Told at Frascati," being specially noticeable. There is also the usual amount of verse—a "poem of society," called "Aged Forty," a vigorous poem, with a rather rough and unpleasant metre; "A City Preacher;" and some easy-flowing, Tennysonian echoes, "After Three Days," written on Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "Our Saviour in the Temple."

Surely *Blackwood* is becoming very dull! In it we expect to find such articles as these—"The Epic of the Budget" (which states that the Tory reaction is becoming stronger and stronger, and predicts the early downfall of the Ministry), "The Demise of the Indian Army," and the "Disruption of the Union"—all peans or wails of good Conservative tendency. But we do not look for a feeble attempt to write in the easy essay style so popular in the present day, such as we find in "The Barbarisms of Civilisation" nor do we expect such wretched twaddling verse as is given us in "The Farewell of the Seal."

Fraser is very pleasant reading. Mr. Whyte Melville's "Good for Nothing" keeps up well, and is decidedly its author's chef-d'œuvre. There is a good, thoughtful essay on the "Impotence of History," written with quiet geniality and much common sense; a review of Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of Catullus; a paper called "St. Saturday," full of good suggestions; and some poor verses, "In the West."

We have also a good number of the *Dublin University*. Readers will turn to "A Straightforward Paper—on Finding Out," a reply to a castigation of one of Mr. Thackeray's recent "Roundabouts;" "Paris Rejuvenescent;" and "A Saturday Night in the Black Country."

Macmillan's is very heavy, but Professor Masson's strictures on Mr. Buckle's doctrine as to the Scotch and their history will be read with interest. "Tom Brown at Oxford" is concluded; let us trust that revelations of his future life are not immediately forthcoming. In an article on the Academy we find Mr. Cope and Mr. Lee spoken of as "younger men," in comparison to Messrs. Elmore and Philip. Mr. Dicey sends some very interesting "Recollections of Cavour's last Debate," full of personal observation.

Literature.

The Intellectual Severance of Men and Women. By JAMES M'GREGOR ALLAN, Author of "Grins and Wrinkles," "Young Ladyism," &c. T. C. Newby.

The author of this volume has more intelligence and more reading than knowledge of men and women as they are to be seen in the light of experience; and he is a very indifferent writer, though he sometimes throws off a powerful passage. We do not know if he thinks that, taking individual cases of "severance" and unhappiness, the great sources of mischief are "intellectual." If so, he is wrong; for they are, undoubtedly, temperamental and instinctive, just according to the old, simple faith of the profane vulgar. But it is very probable—nay, certain—that if women were better cultivated a great many of the causes would be removed which now obstruct the free play of the affinities which are so powerful for happiness or misery.

The field over which Mr. Allan takes his readers is so large as inevitably to raise the whole question of woman's rights and duties; but we cannot discover that he sees how deeply it is related to the fundamental topics of moral science. In strictness it is altogether a subsequent question, which should be content to receive an *inferred*, not a primary, response; and we doubt not many of the *men* (at least) who come forward to fight for "women's rights" know that they are only fighting, under a mask, for something else, in which those "rights" would be included. The question of the position of woman is only one of the forms in which the fundamental question of sociology is for ever and ever reappearing for discussion; while, all the while, in every corner of the world some temporising solution of the difficulty is, of necessity, received and acted upon. The fundamental question of social science is, we need not say, the point in dispute between the government people and the no-government people. On the one hand, we have, and always have had, the no-government or "development" school, which says that if individuals are left to themselves, and permitted freely to obey the interior sense of right, lead whither it will, then there are natural laws which will inevitably work out from the natural, unrestricted competition of individual rights that which is right for all. A Woman's-Rights advocate of this school says, How do we know what woman was intended to be? All is growth, development, ceaseless change. For anything we can at present tell, the gorilla may not fall farther short of Tennyson than the woman of to-day of what woman is intended to be. Hands off! If Mary Anne has the strength of a Hercules, or the genius of a Laplace, she was intended to use it. For anything that appears to the contrary, the turning-point of the world's wellbeing at this moment may be that Mary Anne should freely "develop" her biceps or her taste for figures. This is the "extreme left" of woman's-rights advocacy, but its arguments and modes of thought are perpetually intruding themselves, be it noted, into the writings of women's women and women's men of all schools. On the other hand, we have the government or anti-development school, of which Mr. Carlyle is the extreme specimen, with his graduated despotism of the best and wisest. No, says this school, we do not believe in your "development" business. There are fixed types for everything. Essentially, woman is unchangeable, and, by parity of reason, her function in social life. Some ideal must be assumed for the sake of order and good government, and to the maintenance of that ideal must be sacrificed many individual idiosyncrasies. Therefore, however hard it may be for Mary Anne, with that biceps of hers, we cannot allow her to quarry stones or go to the wars; she must make pins and do embroidery; for the wellbeing of the world in all ages depends, not on the "development" of the individual in obedience to a law from within, but in the keeping up of a certain general standard by the enforcing of a law from without—a law specific and absolute, and furnishing the only escape from anarchy and chaos. Now, it cannot be necessary to point out at any length that the latter mode of thought is the only one that will cohere with any "Christian" way of looking at things; and to observe, therefore, that when people talk about woman's right to the free development of her faculties in every individual case, and in the same breath appeal to any commonly-recognised standards of religious and moral truth, they are, consciously or unconsciously, playing fast and loose with their own doctrine. To anybody who believes in the right of the individual to free "development" no conception of absolute moral law is at all possible, much less faith in any scheme of positive ordinances founded upon the idea of such a law, broken, and repaired by an atonement. In regard to these particulars women's advocates are often quite illogical; but not more so than thousands of others. Every Dissenter—every Protestant even—of the "rights of man" school, every disciple of Mr. Bright who exclaims for "freedom from State control," upon "principle," is illogical. The logical outcome of all such "Dissent" is the "liberation" of everything from State control and the destruction

of all social convention. It is in vain to write "taboo" on this thing or on the other, and to talk about rights of conscience and of worship as distinguished from other rights. If any part of life is matter of conscience, every part of life is so—the manner in which you chip your egg at breakfast, and your relation with the mother of your children, as much as the way in which you say your prayers. Whoever demands freedom for the individual upon what are called the principles of everlasting right is simply a no-government or "development" man, whether he knows it or not. And there is, strictly speaking, no logical middle point between his position and that of the man who holds by what has been termed "a divine expediency" and a restraining law from without in every department of life.

About all this Mr. Allan has not, as we gather, troubled himself; but he evidently holds by the idea of a "divine expediency," though he would probably repudiate the phrase with indignation, as thousands do who do not understand it. He has produced a loosely-jointed, scrambling, heterogeneous, flippant sort of book, of which scarcely a page is free from traces of inexperience and the dogmatism of inexperience. A few years more will wonderfully correct some of his notions, founded on positive misapprehension of plain fact. He is, however, entitled to the credit of speaking with manly candour, and some real discrimination, upon every subject he takes up. Of late years we have been somewhat overdone with "glorifications" of female goodness and purity, in which the most extravagant things have been said. We have read a story in which the lady-friend of the heroine says to her, in reference to a sutor, "If his heart be not as clear as crystal, reject him." Good heavens! what woman alive has the right to make such a demand of mortal man? "Woman," says Mrs. Dall, an American authoress, whose books are obtaining some currency over here, "Woman has in every age been obliged to submit her better inspiration to the baseness and wickedness of man;" not, be it observed, to the baseness of wicked men, but to that of the *sex*, who are, by implication, morally inferior to women. Mr. Allan is no friend, as we judge, of this kind of talk. "The grand functions of women," says he, "are maternity, and rearing children; and I know she thus fulfils duties appointed by the Creator quite as important in the scale of being as those of man. So little demand is there for woman's assistance in those departments which are the essential prerogative of man that, could the male intellect be suddenly suspended or paralysed, there is not sufficient conception of the abstract qualities of justice, morality, truth, and virtue in all the women at present existing in the world to keep civilisation alive for one week." We are afraid, however, Mr. Allan is quite wrong in fancying that it is "abstract ideas" of any kind that keep the world going. It is the grand blunder of his book to attribute too much to the intellect. Does he not see that "abstract ideas" are, *ex post facto*, one and all? Still, we admire his courage. He distinctly holds that women have not, when cultivated, the superior capacity of loving. "Choose out an equal number of men and women of average education, and I incline to think that the collective ability of loving deeply will be greater in the men than in the women. But in the lower ranks of life I should give the preference to women." We do not agree with Mr. Allan. It is one of the most flagrantly-obvious of moral facts that the mere instinctive capacity of attachment is stronger in women than in men of every class. It is also one of the most sublime and momentous of facts—one in which a humble faith can least be spared by men. There is no fear of our losing it. True it is that a woman may have this immortal capacity of love and yet be an impossible companion; but the love is—an anchor for the struggling heart ready to sink in the rude sea of circumstance. There are tens of thousands of men—this is not cant, but stubborn fact—who can think coldly of the martyr at the stake and can only be roused to faith in goodness and courage in action by some true story or some living proof of woman's love.

It does not, however, follow that woman is morally the superior of man because she has a stronger instinct of attachment. To the larger "love" which is "the fulfilling of the law" such love as this is only vassal. This Mr. Allan has discerned, and has stated in his own crude way, and not without asperity. The pith of his book, if he will allow us to restate it for him, is this:—Let woman's love be what it may she may make a very bad—nay, an absolutely destructive—companion for man, unless she be cultivated up to such a point as to understand him. Doubtless it is so, though Mr. Allan lays too much stress upon the "intelligence," and expects too much concession on the woman's side in entering into the peculiar pursuits of the man. Why should not some of the concession be the other way? We can quite conceive a very able book by a woman in which she should maintain that the "intellectual severance" is largely the result of the fact that men are not sufficiently trained to understand women.

Incidentally we find in Mr. Allan's book much matter for severe criticism. He adopts, for instance, the following abominable passage from Mary Wolstonecraft:—

A NOTION OF A BRUTE.

The man who can be contented to live with a pretty, useful companion without a mind has lost, in voluptuous gratifications, a taste for more refined enjoyments. He has never felt the calm satisfaction that refreshes the parched heart, like the silent dew of heaven, of being beloved by one who can understand him. In the society of his wife he is still alone, unless when the man is sunk in the brute. "The charm of life," says a grave philosophical reasoner, "is sympathy." Nothing pleases us more than to observe in others a fellow-feeling with all the emotions of our own breasts.

There is no sort of woman's-rights woman more thoroughly offensive than one who is always abusing what these sublime creatures call "inferior" gratifications. The sweetest name ever given to a wife was the Norse hero's—"My Deepest Rest." But that these Amazons despise; it gives a view of the case in which "the man is sunk in the brute." But it may be observed that he is, by his own confession, thoroughly selfish whom "nothing pleases more than to observe in others a fellow feeling." The highest pleasure of which human nature is capable is found in doing good; this pleasure, indeed, ends in sympathy, but it begins by self-denial, and proceeds in creating the basis for that sympathy.

We might mention very many other points which are open to animadversion. Mr. Allan assumes that women do not, may not, "court;" and adopts the usual cant about this imaginary "hardship" in the position of the sex. But women do court—they court very frequently with signal success—and without losing caste by so doing. Is it possible that Mr. Allan can be ignorant of this? Undoubtedly, however, a cloud of mediocrity yet overhangs the ostensible doctrine of female "modesty." We have not yet swept the old Teutonic standard, in this respect, clear of the incumbrances it received in the days of Virgin-worship—fantastic additions, leading to nothing but unreality of life for us all, and occasional suffering for many. But, in all that relates to the social position of women, changes are now coming upon us fast and furious, and the unorganised and unrecognised movements for change are not the least striking or the least momentous.

Fun, Feeling, and Fancy. Being a Series of Lays and Lyrics. By JOHN GEORGE WATTS, Author of "Clare, the Gold-seeker," &c. W. Kent and Co.

There is a story of a very Englishman who would never speak a word of French to French people on the ground that it "only encouraged them." There is this deep meaning in the nonsense, that the exercising of encouragement is a dangerous thing, and may do serious mischief as well as serious good. A man takes his seat upon the woolstack to-day, and another man decorates the gallows to-morrow; in each case the lofty position is gained, most probably, through encouragement. It is innate consciousness of this which constantly leads the more cautious of the critics to stifle, if possible, the noble

aspirations of the junior poets. Praise one volume, however faintly and a second is certain to be launched to set the other half of the Thames on fire—unless, indeed, the very Channel itself be not aimed at with an epic. Then comes what Mr. Tennyson calls "The Check, the Change," but by no means in a pecuniary sense. That second volume is doomed. Whatever little spark of promise may have existed in the one is almost invariably blown out by the other. Who, except the critics, have read Alexander Smith's "War Sonnets," Philip Bailey's "Mystic," or Gerald Massey's "Craigcrook Castle?" The fact is, there is very little poetry wanted.

To have the deep poetic heart
Is more than all poetic fame,

as Mr. Tennyson (again) said in *Punch*; and the gentleman who always made a little poetry for himself, when he wanted it, was only one of an enormous class who never do want it. This is precisely the reason why every attempt at writing poetry should be respected, whilst it should be closely watched. It is difficult to have the deep poetic heart without endeavouring to pour it forth in song. The goodness of that song is the dilemma. It is a difficult matter to decide how far a man should be encouraged to write, and how far to publish. Not that any person is bound to buy a book of poems, just as he is doomed to eat a peek of dirt, before he dies; but that accidents may happen; many innocent people may read that for which they have no inclination, whilst many a bard who "soared to win an endless name" may be doomed to bitterest disappointment and despair.

Constantly are we led into this chain of reflection, which might be made to proceed through countless links, by the appearance of little irregularly-lined leaves bound in green. Here is a second volume by Mr. John George Watts, emphatically one of the "working classes" which have recently given the world some trouble with their real or supposed gifts of verse. When we see a green book now we are always quite prepared for a hatter or a scavenger.

"Everybody goes to Court now," said the young man in the Lord Chamberlain's office to the Indian officer who applied for cards. Smith was a warehouseman, Massey a bricklayer, Capern a postman, poet Close something too morally nasty to warrant further description. Mr. Watts is a fish-salesman in Billingsgate. From a few pages of criticism on his former volume it may be gathered that he is young, settled, and prosperous. It is also more than probable that he has as goodly a market for his verse as for his more substantial wares; and thus, as nobody is going to be ruined, our great and every-day exception to verse-writing falls to the ground. Even political economists (if such things may be mentioned in the dog-days) will admit that it is good for trade. An examination of the volume convinces us that it is good for much beside. It is only stern anti-reform bigots of the Sir Francis Head school (in the "Bubbles") who lament that it is too late now to check the spread of education who will deny that it is a charming, even an affecting, thing to find our working classes writing verse only inferior in classic allusion and in logical acuteness to that of their masters. And in the one case, too, it is produced at the cost of a few shillings in an evening school, and in the other too often at the fearful price of "grey hair in sorrow to the grave," of dowerless daughters and uncompensated tradesmen. And yet, with all kindness and courtesy, we would entreat our working classes not to send us too much verse: there is already more in the world than can be consumed by the present generation.

A few words and an extract will suffice to explain the character of Mr. Watts's book. In it he ever thinks correctly, and writes harmoniously. His sympathies are those of a good gentleman, happy and contented—one who is not politically anxious to become the angel of a mob just because he cannot afford to live in a square, nor one who is always in a passion on stilts, because he can write very readable rhymes. As it is the pleasantest thing possible to say unpleasant things, we would recommend Mr. Watts not to write much more "Fun." He has narrowly avoided being not funny, and funny poetry must be very good indeed to be tolerable. There is an indescribable quaintness of comedy in Mood which is never approached by Mr. Watts; although, indeed, he has a facility at punning and antithesis which carries the reader safely once through. The "Feeling and Fancy" are far superior. Here, if the poet has but the common stock of materials, the subjects familiar to the general reader—Burns, Spring, &c.—he can use them with skill, and produce a highly-picturesque effect. He deals less with dramatic flesh and blood than with personal associations and good sympathies. He teaches people how to understand themselves rather than how to understand others. We present with confidence two short extracts, which are perhaps surpassed by other portions of the volume, but selected because both are excellent of their kind, and illustrate the observations made above:—

MORNING AND EVENING.

When first the glorious god of day
Flings wide his orient gates of gold,
And I standing on his kingly way,
Bids earth her varied charms unfold;
When flower-cups brim with fairy wine,
And dew-pearls catch a ruddy glow,
And song-birds wake their notes divine,
And balmy breezes softly blow—
Mead, wood, and dell I love to pace,
And greet dear Nature face to face.

When western skies are royal red,
And even spreads her dusky veil,
When love-lorn Luna overhead
Brings forth the tuneful nightingale;
When shepherd's fold their fleecy care,
And gaily chirp the green-grass choir,
When bat and moth whirl through the air,
And glow-worms light their elfin fires—
I love to roam o'er mead, o'er hill,
And let my fancy sport at will.

SPRING.

Once more the monarch of the skies
The latent pulse of Nature moves,
And woots the wayside flower out,
And robs in green our ancient groves.

And age and infancy go forth,
Among the tender grass to sport;
Or gather posies fresh and fair,
Where stately kingcup holds his court.

The chestnut droops its languid leaves,
Ere creamy cones bestud each spray,
And hawthorns cluster down the lane
To breathe a sweetness through the day.

The quaint old mansion on the hill
Through bowering foliage steals a look,
To where the maiden-willows fringe
Their graceful tresses by the brook.

The pear-tree shakes its snowy bloom
Upon the spryward beneath;
While round the apple's sinuous limbs
Entwines a clustering blood-stained wreath.

The new-born butterfly sails out,
Upon his fairy-painted wing;
And wood-side choir, with grateful hearts,
Pour forth their welcome to the spring.

The man can have no music in his soul who fails to detect the melodiousness of these verses. They are admirable, descriptive verses; and, though they may lay claim to no grandeur of thought, it is not too much to say that there is not one bad line throughout.

A PRIZE of £100, it is said, has been offered to a contractor if he can finish his part of the work in the forts at the mouth of the River Thames before the time specified. The fortifications will be bombproof, and armed with the heaviest guns of the Armstrong make.

BARON WESTBURY.

THE new Lord Chancellor, whose Portrait we engrave this week, was born in 1800. His father was a physician at Bradford, and he is said to descend from an old Welsh family named Ap-Ithell. His education begun at the Bristol Grammar School. At the age of thirteen he left that seminary, and studied with his father for one year, and then proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford, where he found some difficulty in matriculating on account of his extreme youth. This difficulty overcome, he was elected Scholar in the following year; and in 1818 (before he was eighteen years of age) he took his degree, with the honours of a first class in classics and a second in mathematics. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1823, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1840. He was first returned for Aylesbury in 1851 as a Liberal Conservative, and sat for that place till 1859, when he was returned for Wolverhampton. At one time he held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1852, in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, and Attorney-General in 1856, and, with the exception of the brief interval of Lord Derby's second Ministry, has been in that office ever since.

The oath of office as custodian of the Great Seal were administered to Lord Westbury on Thursday week, at Lincoln's Inn, by the Master of the Rolls. In the evening of the same day he presided for the first time in the House of Lords.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE selection of hats and bonnets suitable for the country is now an important subject of consideration with every lady who is desirous of being fashionably dressed without adopting any of the eccentricities which have lately been conspicuous. For promenade costume in the country and at the seaside hats will doubtless be found preferable to bonnets. Among the great variety of fashionable shapes, that called the "Chapeau Richefont" is perhaps one of the most ladylike and becoming. The brim is of moderate depth, slightly inclining downwards in front. With this hat should be worn a voilette descending to the chin. Bonnets are made of various materials, but those best suited to the country are of straw, crin, or leghorn. Some beautiful wreaths and bouquets of wild flowers are made for trimming leghorn bonnets; one just received from Paris is trimmed with a ribbon richly shaded in tints of maize colour. The bavole is covered with black lace, and on one side of the bonnet there is a large bouquet of tulips.

Dresses of muslin and barège are invariably made with flouncings.

Figures 2 and 3 in our Illustration show the styles of flouncings at present most generally approved. For morning robes grey and white striped piqué is a favourite material. These robes are ornamented at the edge of the skirt with a Greek pattern in white braid, and the same pattern on a smaller scale is repeated on the pockets. Mohair, now manufactured in great varieties of colour and pattern, is also much worn in promenade costume. The appropriate trimming for a mohair dress is ribbon, several rows of which are frequently run near the edge of the skirt.

Sleeves for high dresses are frequently worn shaped to the elbow, and rather loose at the wrists, with turned-up cuffs, as in our Illustration, Fig. 1. Sleeves in puffs from the shoulder to the wrist are also much in favour.

The fashion of low corsages, worn with fichus of white or black lace, is becoming very general, and it is a style extremely well adapted to the present warm weather. Many fichus are made of



BARON WESTBURY, THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

worked muslin, with runnings, and bows of coloured ribbon. They are extremely elegant, and are beginning to supersede the muslin jackets so long in vogue. Mantelets and shawls of black lace are much worn on occasions demanding an elegant style of out-door dress.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Robe of maize-coloured piqué, made in the style called the "Forme Princesse," and trimmed with narrow rows of black velvet. These rows of velvet run round the lower part of the skirt, just above the hem, and are then carried up each side of the front, approximating closely together as they ascend to the waist. Thence they pass to the shoulders, gradually diverging one from the other. Up the front of the dress, from the edge of the skirt to the top of the corsage, there is a row of black velvet buttons graduating in size. The sleeves are open at the ends with broad, turned-up cuffs, which, as well as the epaulets, are trimmed with rows of black velvet. Collar and undersleeves of worked muslin. A Tudor hat of black straw, having the turned-up brim embroidered with white straw. A long black feather fastened on one side of the hat waves towards the back.

Fig. 2. Dress of printed muslin, having a grey ground figured with small mauve-coloured sprigs. The skirt is trimmed with flouncings divided into two series by a ruche of muslin, with a mauve-

coloured ruche in the middle. A similar ruche surmounts the upper series of flouncings. Corsage of white muslin, trimmed with mauve ruches. The ceinture is of white muslin, rounded at the ends and edged with mauve-coloured ruching.

Fig. 3. Dress of grey barège de soie, figured with a pattern in blue. The skirt has one broad flounce, headed by a ruche of muslin with a running of blue ribbon in the middle. The sleeves are wide, with bouillons on the shoulders, and finished by a deep flounce headed by a ruche. The corsage is high and plain. Collar and undersleeves of worked muslin.

Fig. 4. Dress of light lilac silk. Black lace mantelet, edged with a double row of broad Chantilly. Bonnet of white crape, with a papillon bow of white ribbon and a branch of white lilac.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

EVERYTHING connected with the great Exhibition of next year is to be on a huge scale. It is about a month since we gave a list of the enormous "quantities" required for the completion of the edifice, the thousands of tons of timber, the hundreds of tons of nails, paint, and glass, and hundreds of miles of flooring. At that time these contractors' estimates were only just worked out, and it was natural to suppose that no ordinary amount of diligence would be required to combine such rough elements in little more than ten months into the largest structure the world has yet seen. Great speed with such a work was absolutely necessary, though we were not prepared for the wonderful rapidity that has been shown. A month ago the ground at South Kensington was only "marking out." The lines of tapering scaffold-poles at its edges made it resemble on the outskirts a young plantation for colossal hops. Red sticks marked where the double columns of the nave were to be erected, and apertures were cutting in the ground for the great iron pillar from which the dome is to spring. This was the state of things only about a month ago; and now the brick walls are more than 30 ft. high; the floor of the picture-gallery is being laid, and the skeleton of the eastern end of the great structure is

fast mapping out in piles of brown, massive columns, with their interlacings of trellis and face-girders, the number and extent of which visibly grow with every hour's labour. The rows of columns that lie about the ground diminish in their number every minute, and so admirable are the appliances for working that they are whisked up into the air, placed on end, and bolted together almost in as little time as it has taken us to tell it. Before August much of the second story will be completed, and even the massive arches which span the nave will be turned across and in their places.

The works connected with the picture-gallery are of great magnitude and substance. All connected with this portion of the building is most massive, as may be imagined from the fact that these walls have already consumed over 6,000,000 bricks, and will require nearly 12,000,000 more to complete them. The story immediately beneath the picture gallery will be used for the exhibition of carriages and objects of a similar kind. This is lighted on one side by a series of lofty windows 15 ft. high by 15 wide, at intervals of 15 ft. apart. As above these the wall will rise unbroken nearly 60 ft. higher, the arches over each are unusually strong, while, in the wall itself, over the centre of every window, will be what is called a pocket—a hollow flue made in the thickness of the brick-work to lighten as much as possible the superincumbent weight on the windows. The roof of this carriage department will form the



floor of the picture gallery, and it is needless to say that every precaution is being taken to secure and test the strength of this important part. It is formed of thick flooring-beams laid transversely over girders 14 in. deep by 10 in. wide. The ends of these girders rest on blocks of stone built into the walls, but, as they have a span of 50 ft., each is further supported by thin iron columns down into the carriage department.

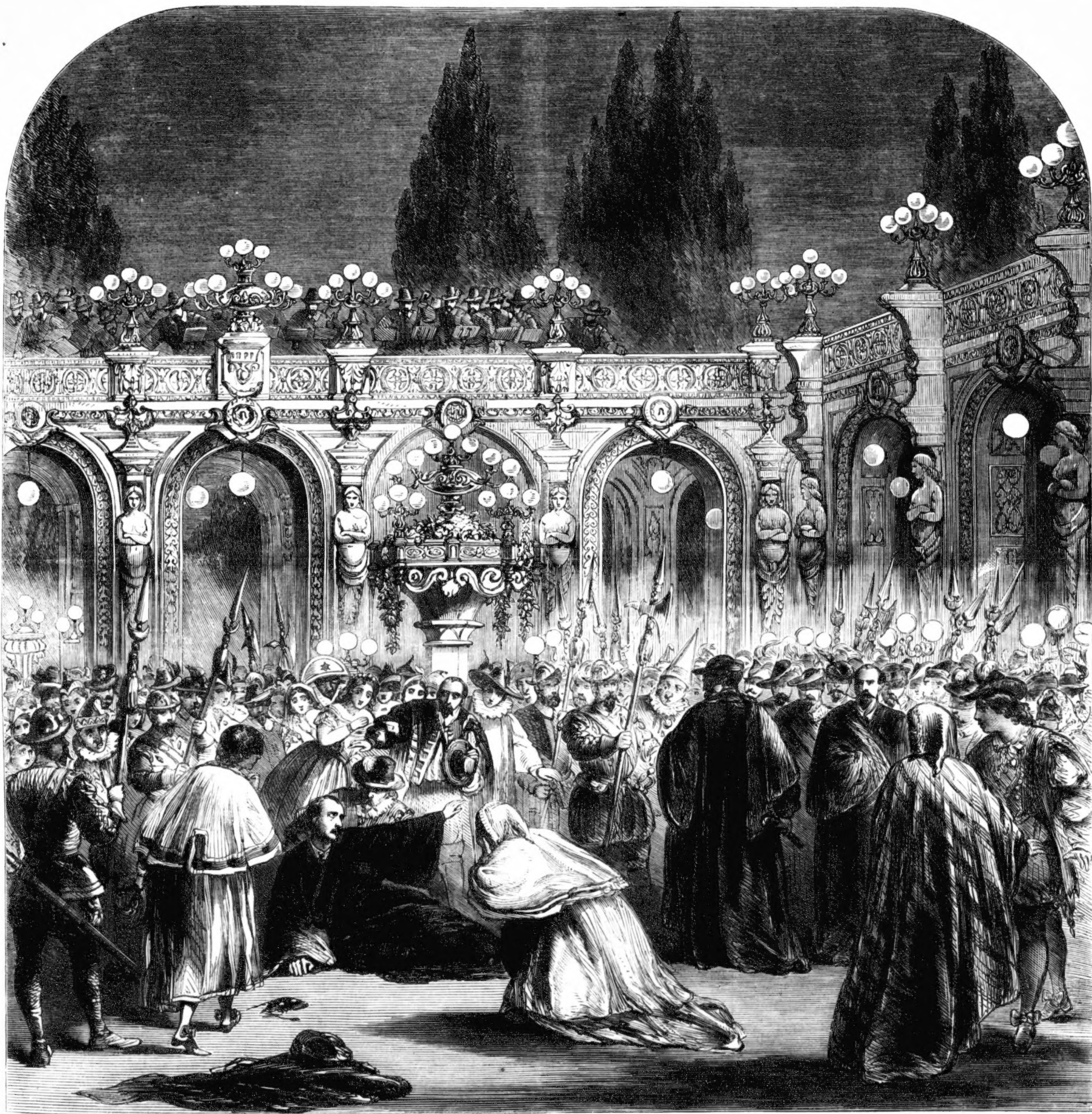
On Tuesday a portion of this flooring was being tested by being weighted with bricks laid equally over it on all parts five deep. This represented a weight of 140 lb. on the superficial foot, which, when we remember that three feet of the gallery on each side in front of the pictures will be railed off, and portions of the centre floor occupied by seats, is a greater weight than by any possibility can ever come on it. The flooring stands this test with ease.

Beneath the middle of the picture-gallery will be one of the main entrances to the building, and some idea may be formed of the enormous solidity of the structure when we state that at this part

there are four piers in the walls which are no less than 17 ft. wide by 10 ft. deep, and 60 ft. high, all of solid brickwork. The mode of lighting the picture-gallery is to be by a clearstory on each side, six feet high, with a skylight roof, rising at a slight angle in the centre. Beneath both these there will be a horizontal roof of ground glass, like an ordinary ceiling, which will check the effect of bright sunlight and also guard against the possibility of rain entering below. About 200 columns are already in position, with most of their trellis-girders and face-girders bolted together. At both sides of nave and transepts the columns are double—one square and one round, and each twelve inches in diameter. The other columns for the side courts for exhibitors are eight inches wide. Each column, in addition to what it has to support, is equal to about ten times the pressure that can ever possibly come upon it. In the Exhibition of 1851 the subdivisions or bays, as they are called, were all 24 ft. square or 48. In this structure they are all 25 ft. or 50. The trellis-girders which support the floor of the galleries might, it is computed, under certain combinations of cir-

cumstances, which are scarcely possible, have to sustain a weight of from 28 to 30 tons. A number of them were accordingly tested and broken on Monday evening to ascertain that they were fully up to the strain. None broke under 72 tons, and some went as high as 76. But the commissioners and contractors determined to increase the thickness of the girders, so as to make 80 tons the minimum breaking strain. The bays near around the dome and close upon the intersection of the transept will be strengthened by cross bracings; but the solidity of the building renders even this precaution unnecessary in other parts. The refreshment saloon, which is to be built immediately over the southern arcade of the Horticultural Gardens, has its floor laid, and this, too, like all the rest of the building, no matter how small or large, has been tested with an enormous mass of bricks to about five times the weight it will have to bear.

Engineers and contractors who have visited the works are unanimous in the opinion that they are better "laid out" for



SCENE FROM "IL BALLO IN MASCHERA," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

facilitating the rapid progress of labour than any they have ever seen. Upwards of two miles of little tramways intersect the ground in all directions, and along these a couple of men can move a truck with four or five tons of girders at a far greater speed than six or eight horses could move them in a waggon. With the same view a small powerful steam-engine is placed in the centre of the works, and connected by a network of ropes passing through pulleys over all parts of the ground. By means of these loads are drawn about the tramways, or columns and girders hoisted and bolted in their places, with amazing rapidity and ease. But the most astonishing of these labour-saving contrivances is a gigantic travelling scaffold, which has been built on twelve wheels, to run on rails up and down the whole length of the centre nave. This huge structure is 60 ft. square and 100 feet high, and weighs nearly 300 tons. Yet so equally is it balanced, and so smoothly do the wheels work, that four men with levers can move it almost quickly to any part of the works. It will

be used in hoisting the upper columns, the huge circular wooden ribs of the roof, for painting, &c.

The annex, or ornamental shed, for the exhibition of machinery in motion, is progressing with marvellous rapidity. More than 500 feet of the 1300, which is to be its entire length, are already completed, and before six weeks are over it will all be roofed in. At the north-end of this annex, furthest away from the main building, some fine trees are growing which are to be preserved, and a garden for refreshments formed in which visitors can smoke, if so given.

Altogether the progress made with the building since we last noticed it is something almost incredible. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas are confident that they will be able to hand it over to the commissioners completely finished before the stipulated time—even as early as in March next, it is said.

As regards other matters connected with the intended display, everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The local

and trade committees have been formed throughout the United Kingdom and are everywhere working well. In 1851 there were at the opening of the building 8000 exhibitors. Already the commissioners have received the names of upwards of 6000, and others come in daily. Perhaps, from the object of the display being better understood now than on the first occasion, it is owing that, as a rule, the exhibitors in the various classes for next year are of a higher standing than heretofore. Of course, all the great exhibitors who competed in 1851 will enter the lists again next season; but the average of exhibitors is, as we have said, decidedly higher.

On the Continent the intended exhibition is received with fervour. France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium are especially active in the cause, and the latter country has evinced its interest by asking just double the amount of space it can by any possibility be awarded. Only three countries or Governments (not Powers) decline to have anything to do with it. These

are Turkey, Rome, and Morocco. The first named has naturally other things to attend to just now, though, we think, in spite of this, the Government has decidedly committed a mistake in declining to send. Rome (the Government we mean) of course cares nothing for us or our exhibition. Nevertheless some superb works of art from that city are expected from individual exhibitors. In Morocco the Government countenanced the scheme warmly, but the mercantile and manufacturing classes, from whom the Spanish war indemnity is now being wrung, are, it appears, smarting so severely that they expressed their inability to compete. Nothing is expected from America. The commissioners communicated with the Federal Government some time since, but the usual notice has not, we believe, been sent round to the Governors of each State, as it was not thought wise to do so in the present rabid temper of the Northerners. As a set-off to the secession of Turkey, the Government of Egypt is exerting itself warmly; so that, on the whole, all is going well, and promises an even greater success than that which attended our first great international effort in Hyde Park.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"IL BALLO IN MASCHERA."

WE did not reckon without our "host of talent" when we spoke with full assurance of the success awaiting the production of "Il Ballo in Maschera" at the Royal Italian Opera. Nothing could be more complete; and, if it were in the power of such a host as that now enlisted under the banner of Mr. Gye to change the decision of musical tastes, we should have everybody declaring that "Rigoletto" is no longer the chef-d'œuvre of Signor Verdi, but that his last must take the place of his greatest work. The setting of this opera on the boards of our sole great lyric theatre is so magnificent and so consistent in its details that one regrets the unsettled state of the libretto with regard to time and place. Maschera—as we take the liberty of reminding our readers who have not learnt geography after a polyglot method—is Massachusetts, U.S.; and the title of this opera would therefore warrant our looking for American dramatical personæ and American surroundings. That a Duc d'Oliver, then, should be brought into contact with a number of people whose names, generally Italian, include the somewhat Anglican appellations of Tommaso and Samuele is a fact which sets us wondering in what part of Massachusetts, U.S., a meeting so remarkable could have occurred. The introduction of Romanesque architecture helps to solve the difficulty, first by increasing it, and then by suggesting that the Gordian knot is only to be unfastened in the classical and summary way. In point of fact, the title must be a misnomer, and a "Ball in Massachusetts" means a ball somewhere else. Not to tantalise our readers, who probably by this time know "all about it," the venue of Signor Verdi's opera has been shifted more than once, and has been finally settled at Naples; and the period chosen is that at which the Neapolitans were struggling to get rid of the Spanish yoke. The history of the transmutations which have been undergone by the opera is amusing. It was written, in the first place, for the San Carlo; but, when about to be produced there, the Government, then Bourbon, disallowed it, because the subject was the conspiracy against Gustavus III., King of Sweden; and a conspiracy against a King, ending in that King's assassination, was no joke at that time in Naples. So Signor Verdi marched with his opera to Rome; and here, too, the same exception was taken to the work, but in a milder tone. The Pope's Government would allow the performance of the opera, provided that the scene should be removed from Sweden to that heretical and republican continent across the Atlantic. So Stockholm became Boston, and Gustavus, the King, was transformed to Richard Earl of Warwick, the Governor. But when the "Ballo in Maschera" was afterwards produced at the Théâtre Italien in Paris, with the chief parts sustained by the same artists who represent them at Covent Garden, some fresh motive induced another change of locality. We have shown that this change leads us back, not to the original scene of the story, but, singularly enough, to the actual region in which the opera was to have been first performed. And this is how Signor Verdi's resetting of M. Auber's great theme, "Gustave," came to be called "Il Ballo in Maschera"; and then, without a further alteration of title, came to be, in effect, un Ballo in Napoli.

Signor Mario has seldom had music written for him that better suits his voice and peculiar capabilities of expression than those portions of "Il Ballo" in which he is the prominent figure. He was in excellent voice the first night of the performance at Covent Garden; but he nevertheless showed a desire to save himself for the grand outburst, which never came. Signor Mario hums almost as deliciously as he sings; but a theatre like Covent Garden is not exactly the place for a singer to hum in. The omission of a scena from the last act may or may not have been a well-advised proceeding on the part of the great tenor, but we would venture to suggest that what he does undertake to sing he should sing. Mme. Penco was all we could have expected or desired, and more. She acted and sung in the part of Amelia with the most charming grace and tenderness. The page, Oscar, is a rôle developing Mme. Miolan-Carvalho's qualities in a new and very agreeable direction. She has a brilliant air to execute, and she executes it with that instrumental precision which characterises all her efforts in bravura music, and which will send people home from "Il Ballo" with a sort of impression that they have heard two or three very sparkling melodies, played in a ravishing manner on a magic flute. For Signor Graziani, if he did but play the character of Renato as well as he sings the music, no praise could be too high. Were a voice like his joined with the port and presence of a fine actor, we should not pine hopelessly for a Don Giovanni. The sorceress, Ulrica, though not without a share in the melody which Signor Verdi lavishes on each of all his works, is hardly so well used in this respect as the other leading personages in the drama. Mme. Nantier-Didier gave full effect, both vocally and histrionically, to this part; and the same may be said in their degree of Signor Tagliafico and M. Zelger, who played the chief conspirators, Thomas and Samuel.

Mr. Beverley has added, by the varied scenery of this opera, to that levithan gallery of pictures which, long after we have seen them, remain fixed in our minds like the impressions of grand realities. Of course, the ball-scene was sure to be a triumph; but Mr. Beverley is not the artist to remain satisfied with the certainty of a gorgeous tableau, and his happy idea of making the ball an out-door fête (which could not well have been done, by-the-by, had the scene been laid at Stockholm) is justified in the result. The Italian beauty of the night scene, with all its artificial elegance and lively motion, overspread by an atmosphere of calm grandeur and solemnity, is of all theatrical realisations which we have ever beheld the most striking and satisfactory. An illustration on the preceding page represents this striking scene at its most interesting point.

We have little space for the minor musical events of the past week. The "grand opera concerts" hold their way at the Crystal Palace, Mdle. Titens displaying a very wide and comprehensive sense of what an open concert means by singing the oratorio music in which she has of late made so favourable an impression; and Mme. Grisi taking an equal latitude, though in another way, by her recourse to Moore's melodies and English ballads of a simple and pathetic character. Signor Giuglini holds to his true vocation, and gives us operatic solos with the sublimation of a first tenor's recognised and established style. The Yorkshire Choral Union, a robust body of singers, numbering between three and four hundred, have given two concerts at St. James's Hall, both of which, we regret to say, were very thinly attended. Their first performance was "The Messiah," and this was followed next evening by a miscellaneous concert. The efforts of the choir were assisted by the individual

attractions of Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves, as also by the very good solo-singing of three Yorkshire vocalists—Miss Freeman, Mrs. Sunderland, and Mr. Inkersal. A morning concert by the eminent violinist, Signor Piatti, at Camden House, embraced the services of Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mme. Piatti, Signor Delle-Sedie, Signor Gardoni, Signor Belart, M. Sainton, and Herr Strauss.

The Musical Society of London terminated its season—a very prosperous one—by a conversazione on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Salaman, the secretary, had taken pains to provide all the requisites of a pleasant evening, and did not allow his labours to end with the accomplishment of preliminary arrangements. He did duty, in fact, as an accompanist to several of the songs. Mr. Henry Smart directed the singing classes in their performance of several part-songs; and the talents of Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Annie Banks, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Ap Thomas, the harpist, and other musical celebrities, worthily supported the character of the entertainment.

M. DU CHAILLU RIOTOUS.

AT a special meeting of the Ethnological Society, on Tuesday, Captain Burton read a paper entitled "Ethnological Notes on M. Du Chaillu's Explorations in Equatorial Africa," in which paper Captain Burton expressed the opinion that M. Du Chaillu's work is as authentic as it is interesting. A Mr. Malone afterwards addressed the meeting. As a scientific man, he denied the correctness of the statement that a negro harp was made of fibres from the roots of trees, for it was impossible to obtain a musical note from such a substance. Though he had only read extracts from M. Du Chaillu's work, he had seen sufficient to convince him that the compiler of it had collected the materials from other sources than M. Du Chaillu's notes to make a readable book, and he thought the statements in the work could not be relied on.

M. Du Chaillu thereupon rose much excited. He said he should not, in the presence of ladies, make such an answer to the abusive remarks of the speaker as they deserved. There were many persons who dared to vilify an author who were afraid of pistols. He declared that he had seen the harp the strings of which were made from the fibres of roots.

At the close of the meeting, when many of the audience had withdrawn, but whilst the room was nearly half full M. Du Chaillu stepped over the benches and chairs to where Mr. Malone was standing, and, after touching him on the shoulder, held his fist in a menacing manner to his face, and, after asking him how he dare speak of him in the manner he had done, he spat in his face! Mr. Malone, in great astonishment, said he must call for protection from the chairman from such an outrage, and was retiring for that purpose, when M. Du Chaillu called out "Coward, coward!" There were several ladies and gentlemen close to them, but no one interfered, and M. Du Chaillu then left the room.

THE KINGSWOOD MURDER.

ON Monday morning the German, who gives the name of August Salzman, but who is suspected as being Johan Carl Franz, one of the men concerned in the murder of Mrs. Halliday, was examined before the Surrey magistrates at Reigate. Evidence was given that the prisoner had been seen in that town with another foreigner on the 10th ult., and that they had been seen together in the Cricketer's Arms, in Reigate, on that day.

Inspector Whicher said the prisoner had been traced to a lodging-house in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, where he arrived the night after the murder. On the following day he confided to the care of the proprietor a checked shirt which answered in every particular the description of that worn by one of the foreigners seen at Reigate and in the neighbourhood of Kingswood. The bundle containing the shirt was bound round with a piece of new cord exactly similar to that sold to one of the foreigners by Mr. Pitcher, of Reigate, on the day the crime was committed, and also to that which was found tied round the hands and feet of the murdered woman. When apprehended, the prisoner was searched and various papers found upon him. These included the following letters:—

Sir,—Alone in the world and in a bad position, and for two days without a piece of bread, and nearly the whole of the week without a lodging—the blue heavens as a shelter—I find myself in a position which with words I cannot describe. I am a native of Dresden, and have been these two months without work, and this is the reason of my horrible position. I hope you will, therefore, have pity on a fellow-countryman, who, like a lost sheep, travels about, and shall starve if some kind-hearted friends do not take pity on me.

With my respects, AUGUST SALZMAN.
My dear Sir,—I hope you will forgive the liberty I take by addressing these few lines to you. I am a poor workman from Shandau, in Saxony, and have been one month in London, but in such a position words are too poor to describe. For some days I have been without food, and the blue heavens for my lodgings. I beg of you for a small donation, and may the Lord Almighty return it to the thousandfold to you.

I remain, most respectfully, AUGUST SALZMAN.
Both these letters were written in the German language, and neither of them contained an address. Among the papers found in the room where the murder was committed was a similar begging letter addressed to Mdle. Titens, and it will be remembered one entry in the official book, accidentally dropped by the murderers, stated that the owner was a native of Shandau, in Saxony, the same place to which reference was made in the second letter now made public.

Mr. Superintendent Coward produced the book found in the room where the murder was committed. It was noticed that the prisoner at once became exceedingly pale, and, after looking at the book, hung down his head, and apparently remained absorbed in thought for several minutes. He then said (through an interpreter) that the book had no reference to him, that there were many Germans about that place, and the description given in the book of the owner might apply to any other German as well as to him. He persisted in denying any knowledge of the murder.

The prisoner was remanded.

MAUSOLEUM OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT, FROGMORE.—In a few days the mortal remains of the late much-respected mother of the Queen will be transferred to the mausoleum, which was built during the latter years of her life, in the grounds at Frogmore. It was at the Duchess of Kent's own request that the little temple was erected. It is circular in plan, with an inner diameter of 12 feet. It is built of Portland stone, rusticated, and is surrounded by an Ionic peristyle of 16 columns—polished monoliths of Penryn marble, 10 feet 4 inches high. The capitals and bases are of gun-metal. The doorway is inclosed by a simple moulded architrave. The gates are of bronze, and enriched by sculptural bas-reliefs by Thed. Three Portland steps lead to the platform of the peristyle. The upper moulding of the Ionic order, is decorated with bronze heads, and vases of either bronze or granite will be placed over each column upon it. The cornice of the cella or drum of the building is three or four feet above the encircling colonnade, and is crowned with acroteria of impalpable bronze. The frieze is formed of polished red Aberdeen granite, enriched with bronze festoons. The temple is covered by a copper dome, with a balustrade at the summit. We understand that Mr. Thed is engaged upon a statue of the deceased Duchess, which will be placed in the interior, over her grave.

LOAN SOCIETIES.—A Parliamentary return issued on Saturday shows the amount actually advanced and paid by depositors or shareholders in 1860 was £170,818; sums in borrowers' hands on December 31, 1860, £366,141; amount circulated in 1860, £643,632; number of applicants for loans, 1148,101; number of borrowers to whom loans were granted, 133,784; amount paid for forms and inquiries, £7507; amount paid for interest by borrowers or sureties, £29,961; gross profit, being amount received from borrowers and money paid for forms of application and inquiries, £39,112; expense of management, £15,686; interest paid to depositors or shareholders, £19,154; net profits, after deducting interest paid to depositors or shareholders and expenses of management, £4821; number of summonses issued, 9377; number of distress-warrants issued, 673; amount for recovery of which summonses were issued, £25,300; amount recovered, £15,068; amount of cost incurred by societies, £1944; amount of cost paid by borrowers or securities, £1481.

THE GREAT FIRE.

THIS fire at London-bridge is not wholly extinguished yet, though it is hoped that the flames will soon be conquered. On Saturday about a dozen of Phillips's fire-annihilators were brought into action, but they failed. During the week steam-floats still continued to play upon the scorching masses of brick, which in consequence threw off dense clouds of white smoke, unlike the dark and more solid vapour emitted from the vaults in which tallow, bacon, &c., are stored, and which, driving to leeward without rising, almost chokes the passengers as they pass along. There have been several fresh outbreaks of more or less importance since we last wrote. On one occasion a strong breeze sprang up from the westward and in two hours fanned the smouldering merchandise into flames, and in a short time the whole of the ruins were again lighted up as brightly as they had ever been since Sunday week. There was some danger of the fire extending eastward with the wind, but the greatest precautions were taken to prevent that calamity.

All hopes of finding the body of Mr. Scott are now entirely gone. Many opinions are entertained as to the precise manner in which he came by his death; but the one which seems to be the most likely is that when he saw the wall falling he rushed through a doorway into a warehouse beyond, which door was immediately blocked up by the fallen mass of bricks, and the warehouse itself was a short time later enveloped in flames.

Labourers have been busily engaged in clearing away the fallen bricks, which they stack in square piles of immense size. A vast quantity of wool, hemp, jute, &c., has also been withdrawn from the different basements; this also is stacked in solid piles many feet square. A large quantity of oil has been pumped from the cellars.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN EXETER HALL.

JOHN ANDERSON, the celebrated fugitive slave, appeared at a meeting on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall. Several clergymen were present. Mr. Harper Twelvemore occupied the chair. Anderson, who was received with prolonged cheering on entering the room, took his seat on the left of the chairman. Mr. Cooke Baines stated that the object of the meeting was to enable Anderson to procure the freedom of his wife and children, and to place him in the way of obtaining a livelihood. After several resolutions of sympathy with Anderson were passed, the Chairman presented Anderson with a small bottle of English earth, bearing the following inscription:—"John Anderson's certificate of freedom—England's free soil—presented at Exeter Hall, July 2, 1861."

John Anderson, who appeared somewhat bewildered, said:—

All honour to England! All honour to her Majesty the Queen for my freedom! I feel very backward, the disturbance has quite upset me, and I do not know that I can make my speech out. My worthy friend has disturbed me, so I do not know if I can get through. I now feel thankful for my escape, for I have been chased for a very long time, and have just got free, about three weeks ago. I want to describe my narrow escape; but I do not know that I shall get through with it, I feel so oppressed by a great audience like this. I thank God I have now broken the yoke. I thought I had seven years ago, but I never did till now; and I thank God and Great Britain for it. So I give all credit to Great Britain; and if I do not get any further in my speech you must not blame me, for it is very hard for me to go at all, I can tell you. I will describe my escape. I recollect my master, a man named Burton, selling me to a man named M'Daniel, and I stayed with him about a month and a half, and then asked if I could go and see my family. He said "No." I left him then and goes to the Missouri River; but they would not allow me to cross unless I had a pass. I said my master had gone out, so I could not get one. But they would not let me cross. I goes back and laid down till night; and then they chased me away, and I crossed the river and goes to the house of my father-in-law. I told him I was going to Canada. He said, "I have got a pistol; will you take that with you?" I said "No." Then I goes on to my wife's house; but a slave-catcher named Brown chased me from there. Then I runs on towards Canada, and came across a man named Dicks. That was on the third day. He said, "Where are you going?" I said I was making my way to some farmer's house. He said, "I will go with you—you are a runaway." I tried to escape, and he chased me for half a day. I irritated him for four hours not to follow me, and told him that if he did I would slay him; but nothing would do but he would take me dead or alive. He came to take me, and I struck him a blow. He came again and I struck him a second time on the left side, and he never came no more. I thank God I have had the fear of God in my soul, otherwise I never should have made my escape. I should never have made my escape but for Great Britain, and therefore I say all honour for Great Britain! I was very sorry to slay the man; I did not believe he was dead till they came to swear against me. A thousand dollars were off red to any one who would take me across the lines, and there are many people in Canada who will do a great deal for that money. I will now state what religion my owners were. Burton was a Methodist, and M'Daniel was a Baptist, belonging to the same Church as myself. I know I was a very good man, but I doubt them very much indeed. Brothers and sisters—for I know I may call you so—I feel very much obliged to you for your attendance to-night, and for your kindness towards me, and I offer you three cheers. Three cheers for her Majesty the Queen.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A DOG.—Yesterday week an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Shepherd, the landlord of the Red Cow Tavern, Mile-end-road. Roda Wren, the barmaid, stated that on the afternoon of Monday, the 17th ult., a gentleman walked up to the counter with a mastiff. The deceased admired the dog and patted it on the head, when it suddenly snapped at him and bit him on the inner side of the left arm. The wound was dressed by a chemist, but next day caused great pain. Not long after the deceased became very violent and had a dread of water. He barked like a dog several times, and imitated the crowing of a cock. He spoke in a very incoherent manner. He said that Blondin was going through his feats, and imagined that his room was wet and infested with various kinds of fish. He seemed to be much better when he was informed that the dog had been killed. He was a very nervous man, and sometimes was in bad health. John Cannon confirmed the statement of this witness. The deceased on the Monday night was much worse, and it became necessary that he should be placed under some restraint. He thought the deceased would have been alive at the present time if he had not been bitten by the dog. Mr. Wright, of Cleveland-street, Mile-end-road, stated that the deceased became very violent, and that it was necessary to have three or four persons to hold him down. They sent for a keeper, who brought a strait-jacket, but the deceased expired as he was about to be put into it. Dr. Edmunds, of Spital-square, stated that he had examined the body. He was of opinion that the bite of the dog, aided by the hot weather, and the great dread of the patient, had produced a delirious fever, and the deceased, being a man of highly nervous temperament, had sunk under the exhaustion. Dr. Edmunds dwelt upon the foolish notion that when a person had been bitten by a dog it should always be destroyed. If the dog had been preserved, and could be seen to be well, that would prevent much needless anxiety. The jury pronounced their verdict:—"That the deceased died from the effects of delirious fever, arising from the bite of a certain dog."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ALPS.—The first fatal accident in the Alps this season of which we have heard has just occurred to the daughter of a Prussian Lieutenant-General, Mdle. de Wangenheim. It appears that the Director of the Lunatic Establishment of Werneck, in Bavaria, M. Gudden, lately went on a tour in the Noric Alps, with his wife, his son, and the lady just mentioned, who resided at Brunn. They went from Hofgastein to Wildbaden Gastin by the grand route, when Mdle. de Wangenheim and M. Gudden resolved to turn aside, and take a footpath, which led to the summit of Gam-karl-Kogels, which is 7631 feet high, while the rest of the party continued by the chief road. The two arrived safely at the top of the mountain, admired the various views therefrom, and prepared to return, not by the path which they had followed in their ascent, but by descending in a straight line, the foot of the mountain that way appearing so much nearer. Scarcely had they commenced this perilous descent, when the lady stumbled, and, after sliding a few yards, fell down a chasm 100 feet deep and was killed on the spot.

KILLED AT SOLFERINO.—The journals announce the death in one of the Paris hospitals of a soldier named Pierre Valin, who has been labouring under a peculiar kind of mental aberration ever since he received a wound in the head at the battle of Solferino. The wound soon cicatrised, but the man ever after fancied himself dead. When asked how he was, he would reply, "You want to know how Pierre Valin is—why, he was killed at Solferino. What you see is not Valin, but a machine made to imitate him, and very badly made, too." In speaking of himself, he always used the word "it" instead of "I" or "me." He would at times remain perfectly motionless for days together, and appeared quite unconscious of the blisters that were applied to his person, nor did he show the least sign of feeling when pricked on the arms and legs.

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